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Trinity College Bulletin, June 1901

Trinity College

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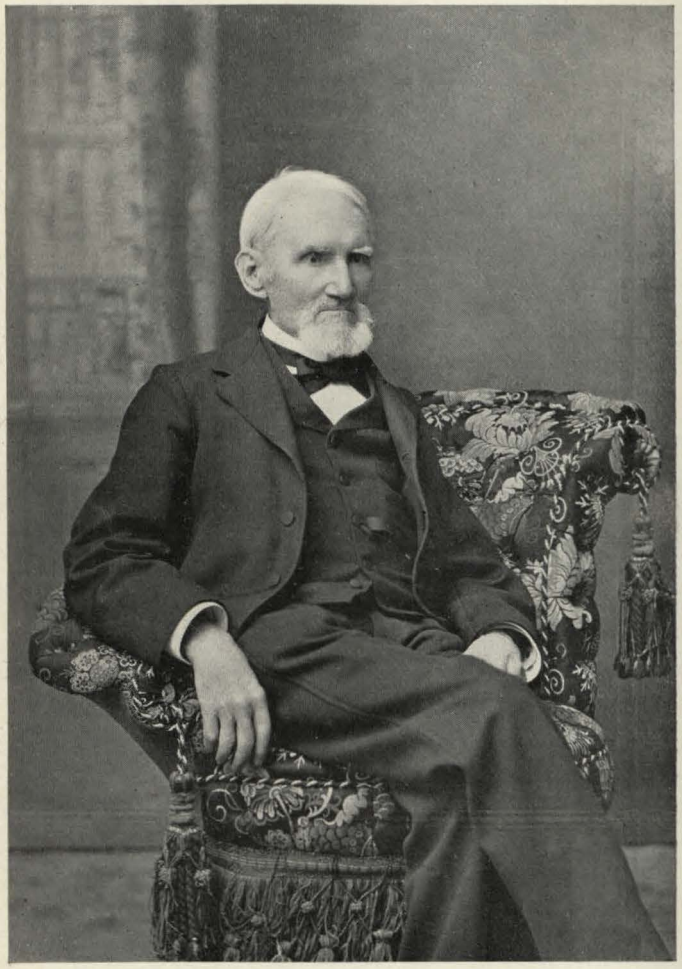

NATHANIEL OLIVER CORNWALL, M. D.,

of the Class of 1839, (the next to Gurdon Wadsworth Russell, M. D., of the Class of 1834, on the Roll of Surviving Alumni), at the Age of 85.

The Trinity College Bulletin.

Published under the authority of the Trustees.

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To the Public, and for extra copies, the price of THE BULLETIN is 25 cents per number. A yearly price is not given, as it is impossible at present to assure perfect regularity of issue. It is sent gratuitously to all Alumni, Honorarii and Special Friends of Trinity College.

Full-page advertisements will be printed for $10 per number, smaller advertisements at proportional rates. It is desired especially to secure advertisements of corporations and firms with which Trinity men are prominently identified, each of such advertisements having a biographical and historic significance. The issue is at present limited to 1000 copies.

Address, 21 Jarvis Hall, Trinity College, Hartford.

CONTENTS.


THE·PLIMPTON·PRESS
NORWOOD·MASS·U·S·A
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A REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

The last issue of this Bulletin was published in December, 1900. It went to press too early for the record of a celebration most notable in the history of the College. That was

THE FORMAL OPENING OF THE HALL OF NATURAL HISTORY ON THE SEVENTH OF DECEMBER, 1900.

Professor Charles Lincoln Edwards, the newly appointed J. Pierpont Morgan Professor of Natural History, had spent a large part of the summer vacation in directing the equipment of the building and in the proper arrangement in the new Museum of the rich collections of the College, many of which had been almost forgotten from the lack of room in the old Cabinet properly to display them. The skill and zeal shown in these tasks by Professor Edwards, seconded by his able assistant, Mr. Clarence Wilson Hahn, B. S., constitute important services to the College rendered before entrance upon the work of instruction. To Professor Edwards the College is under further obligation for conceiving, recommending and planning a Formal Opening of the Hall of Natural History, that in its dignity and interest was worthy of the new era of the advancing College. As a mark of respect Professor Edwards had written to many of the foremost biologists of foreign countries and of this, announcing the inauguration of the new Hall and inviting them to honor the occasion with their presence. The personal acceptance of many and the cordial answers of others, some of which were read, gave a character to the ceremonies not only national but in a manner international. The Presidents of Yale, Williams, Kenyon and St. Stephens, the Vice-Dean of the Berkeley Divinity School, the Right Rev. the Bishops of Michigan City, of New Hampshire and of New York, and a brilliant gathering of clergy

and scientists and men distinguished in civil life and of the citizens of Hartford and of other cities, on one of the most beautiful days of early winter, gathered in the Alumni Hall to listen to the orators, two of the most eminent of American savants, and later in the Hall of Natural History at a reception full of charm and joy.

The printed program was as follows:

"ORDER OF THE EXERCISES.

✠

Music

PRAYER

The Right Rev. WILLIAM WOODRUFF NILES, D. D., LL. D., D. C. L.
Bishop of New Hampshire

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

The Rev. GEORGE WILLIAMSON SMITH, D. D., LL. D.
President of the College

READING OF CONGRATULATORY LETTERS

Song by the College Glee Club

ADDRESS — Biology as an Element in College Training

WILLIAM H. HOWELL, Ph. D., M. D.
Professor of Physiology in the Johns Hopkins University and Dean of the Medical Faculty

Music

ADDRESS — The Progress of Vertebrate Palaeontology in the United States Illustrated

HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN, Sc. D.
Da Costa Professor of Zoology in Columbia University
Curator of Vertebrate Palaeontology in the American Museum of Natural History

Song by the College Glee Club

SHORT ADDRESSES

By The Right Rev. the Bishop of New York and by others

ANNOUNCEMENT

By the President of the College

DOXOLOGY

Praise God from whom all blessings flow
Praise Him all creatures here below
Praise Him above angelic host
Praise Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

BENEDICTION

The Right Rev. HENRY CODMAN POTTER, D. D., LL. D., D. C. L.
Bishop of New York.

✠

*** At the close of the exercises a Reception will be held in the new Hall of Natural History, which will be open for inspection."

One of the many engagements summoning a man who was not only the spiritual head of a great diocese, but also actively engaged in the moral reform of a metropolis, prevented the Right Rev., the Bishop of New York from remaining to deliver the address, which was eagerly anticipated, and to pronounce the benediction. This was pronounced by the Right Rev. John Hazen White, D. D., Bishop of Michigan City.

At 2.15 the procession, composed of the Mayor, the Corporation, the special guests of the College and the Faculty, entered the Alumni Hall, where all were seated upon the stage, facing an audience that crowded the Hall. For the first time were demonstrated the feasibility and desirability of holding College functions in the Alumni Hall upon College ground.

After the impressive Invocation by the Right Rev., the Bishop of New Hampshire, and the saying of the Lord's Prayer, the Rev., the President of the College, delivered the following

ADDRESS OF WELCOME:

"It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to Trinity College on this occasion. It is the realization of what was undertaken by the Trustees of Washington College when they issued their prospectus in 1824. In that prospectus we find that professors had been appointed for departments of chemistry and mineralogy, of agriculture and political economy, and of botany. A professor of natural philosophy was to be appointed at an early day. It was a radical departure from the college curriculum accepted at that time, to give such a large place to scientific study, and the difference was increased by a provision that students could be admitted to "pursue such *particular studies* as might be suited to their circumstances," "or as the inclination of their parents or guardians might require." The additional announcement that "if, in the end" of their association with the college, "the amount of the attainments" of special students "should be judged by the Faculty to be equal to the knowledge acquired in the regular course, they might be candidates for the Degrees in Arts, which would be conferred on the students in that course," is still regarded as revolutionary in most of our colleges.

The position and importance given to scientific studies attracted a large number of students who wished to prepare for the study of medicine or for scientific pursuits, and among the early students a large proportion became distinguished physicians. Among the special students in 1829 was James H. Ward, a midshipman of the United States Navy, who was preparing for the examination for past-midshipman, and who found in Washington College the opportunities for such studies as he desired to pursue and which were cultivated in only a few places. It was largely through his instrumentality that the United States Naval Academy was founded by Bancroft in 1844.

But the men who founded Washington College with its startling departure from the accepted course of study were half a century in advance of their day; and it is as fatal to a man's usefulness to be fifty years ahead of his times as to be fifty years behind it. The College

was compelled to recede from its advanced position and do the work called for in its generation. But the scientific studies, though reduced, were never abandoned. A few years ago by the generosity of alumni and friends of the College, among whom the late Junius S. Morgan of London and Mr. Walter Keney of Hartford were conspicuous, but particularly by the large gift of the late George A. Jarvis of Brooklyn, N. Y., the laboratories for physics and chemistry were constructed and equipped. In 1888 tentative efforts were made to procure the funds for the erection of a building for the museum and department of natural history. The time was not deemed favorable, and the project slept until 1893, when another effort was made. But the flurry of a threatened war with England over the Venezuelan boundary caused another postponement. In 1898 the effort was renewed; several large subscriptions were obtained, W. C. Brocklesby, an alumnus of the college, whose father had been for many years an honored professor of the College, was engaged as architect, and to-day we have the satisfaction of seeing the completion of this part of the project of our venerated founder and his associates. In their name, as well as our own, I bid you welcome."

The reading by Professor Edwards of

CONGRATULATORY LETTERS

followed. These letters, full of good wishes for the success of the department, had been constantly received ever since the completion of the building was announced to the scientific world.

The following is of particular interest to Trinity men, since it comes from the head of the department in Trinity College, Cambridge, England:

I have much pleasure in sending you my best wishes for the new Hall of Natural History at Trinity College. May it have a long and prosperous career. It is now exactly a quarter of a century since I began the study of natural history under that brilliant zoologist, that truly great and distinguished man, Francis Maitland Balfour. The lessons I learned

from him I would fain teach to others. The most important of them were thoroughness and honesty in work, the realization that no scientific work is worth doing unless it be done primarily for the sake of the work and not primarily for the sake of the worker. The realization of this fact is the most important result which a sound education can produce.

I cannot wish you anything better than this—that the work done in your institution may be honest work, sound work, work to which men of all countries and all languages who are seeking after truth may turn with confidence that there at least they will find the real thing—an honest record of painstaking observation. May your institution be the means of training men to work like Johannes Müller, Charles Darwin, Thomas Huxley, Albert Kölliker, Elias Mitschnikoff and Francis Maitland Balfour. I am, dear sir,

Yours sincerely,

ADAM SEDGWICK,

Reader in Morphology and Embryology,
Trinity College, Cambridge, England.

The following letter from a former Hartford High School student, who now stands very near the top of his profession as professor of biology in the leading university of Japan, should interest many, since it shows the warm regard in which this city is held by one whose period of residence in it was only two years :

You may perhaps be surprised to hear that I passed two very happy years of my boyhood in Hartford, attending the High School, and that I still count among my best friends a number of Hartford people. You may, therefore, imagine with what satisfaction I learned that in the city with which my personal relations, so to speak, are very intimate, a hall has been established in which the subjects in my own special lines are to be studied. I congratulate the city, the college and you on the completion of the Hall of Natural History, and hope that it will become a center of scientific activities, and will do its full share in the advancement of knowledge, as it no doubt will. With best wishes, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

K. MITSUKURI.

The need of a thorough knowledge of biology as a part of the mental equipment of the ministers of the Gospel is strikingly set forth in the following extract from the letter of a noted English biologist:

I hold it an imperative duty of the minister of every denomination of religion to seek to understand the modes of thought of his flock, and considering the way biological progress has influenced man's way of looking at things generally, it seems to me that its study is one specially necessary for the ministry. The work of the churches, or great social bond of union and progress in humanity, is one we all recognize. That men anxious and willing to work for this end should have had their services unutilized in the past, the very recent past, through the lack of understanding of theologians, is a fact to be deeply regretted. And the new foundation in your college should make for charity in human fellowship, through and with the advancement of human knowledge.

Faithfully yours,

MARCUS HARTZOG, D. Sc., M. D., F. L. S.,
Professor of Natural History in Queen's College,
Cork, Ireland.

Other letters are the following:

The generous support which is afforded by your countrymen to scientific institutions is in the highest degree creditable to the nation and sadly contrasts with the treatment accorded to naturalists in the old country.

I need hardly say that I am fully aware of the splendid contributions to the various branches of natural history which have been made by members of the staff of the various universities and colleges of the United States, and I trust that the magnificent scientific reputation of such men as Louis and Alexander Agassiz, Asa Gray, J. D. Dana, and O. C. Marsh, may serve as an incitement to their successors in similar lines of research, and that the mantle which they dropped may abide with future generations in Trinity College, Hartford. Believe me, dear sir,

Very faithfully yours,

ROBERT D. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.,
Professor of Natural History,
Queen's College, Belfast, Ireland.

It is my wish that your new hall may receive and instruct many generations of students, and that it may inspire in many the taste for zoology.

Very cordially yours,

L. CUÉNOT.

Professor of Zoology and Physiology,
University of Nancy, France.

With all good wishes for the success of your labor, I am

Yours very faithfully,

FRANCIS DARWIN,
Cambridge, England,
August 15, 1900.

I regret that distance, and the occupations that fill the life of all those who have devoted themselves to science, do not permit me to be present in person at the inauguration of the Laboratory of Natural History of your college. But I am with you in heart, and I send you in this letter my most earnest wishes for the success of your laboratory.

Moreover, there can be no doubt of this success, for you will display there, you, your associates in labor and your pupils, the remarkable qualities of your race, and you will be with us in the vanguard in the great battle that we are fighting without truce for the discovery of the truth, a noble conflict in which all the combatants participate in the advantages of victory, and which causes to flow neither blood nor tears.

YVES DELAGE,
Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy,
University of Paris, France.

I wish your new Hall of Natural History the very best success. I am

Yours very respectfully,

Professor Dr. ANTON DOHRN.
Zoological Station, Naples, Italy.

I send you my best wishes for the opening of your new Natural History Institute in Trinity College, and hope it will bring to maturity many advances in the investigation of the great treasures of nature of your beautiful country, which I had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with last year. With the greatest esteem,

Yours truly,

Professor D. A. FOREL.

Zürich, Switzerland.

I thank you very much for the sending of your program of instruction, which I have read with the greatest interest. I congratulate you upon the problem which you have set for yourself. That zoology and anatomy can gain only when they are permeated by physiological and general biological principles, is, alas, not yet recognized to any extent. Only in botany is the natural union of form and function recognized in teaching, and there but to a slight degree. This has found expression in the splendid book of Haberlandt, "Physiological Anatomy." Mineralogy and geology in Zürich have undergone a similar process.

To the anatomist and to the zoologist the comparative method is allowed. The so-called "purely mechanical" points of view are repudiated by them. Yours truly,

MAX VON FREY.

University of Würzburg, Germany.

May the Hall of Natural History be a complete success—fulfilling all the aspirations of its founders and well-wishers! Had it been possible it would have afforded me much pleasure and satisfaction to have been present at your opening function. All I can do now is to wish the institution and yourself Godspeed!

Yours very truly,

JAMES GEIKIE.

University of Edinburgh, Scotland.

I should have been happy to express personally to you my great admiration for the powerful scientific movement taking place in the United States of America, the proof of which is given by the erection of so many splendid universities. I send you my heartiest wishes that the Biological Laboratory of Hartford may soon produce numerous and excellent works in all branches of modern biology. Believe me, dear sir, Yours very sincerely,

A. GIARD.

Membre de l'Institut de France.

The natural sciences, and not in the least biology, have in a few decades developed remarkably in the United States. Proof of this are the newly founded, splendidly equipped universities, natural history museums, marine biological stations, and recently published journals, by means of which science has already experienced so many additions due to American research.

That the newly erected "Hall of Natural History of Trinity College," placed under your guidance, may develop to a worthy home of the natural sciences, I wish from all my heart.

Yours truly,

Dr. OSCAR HERTWIG.

University of Berlin, Germany.

I express my interest in the erection of your institute. Its creation will be a new proof of the successful zeal with which the younger school of your country is engaged in the furthering of research, as well as in the dissemination of knowledge. With the most respectful greetings,

Yours truly,

WILLIAM HIS.

University of Leipzig, Germany.

I assure you of my sincerest good wishes for the new Hall of Natural History of Trinity College. May it take its place in adding to the great researches which the United States have produced in the last ten years, and which have aroused the admiration, yes, I may say, the envy of the entire Old World. With this wish, I remain, with the greatest esteem,

Yours truly,

DR. J. W. SPENGEL.

University of Giessen, Germany.

I express my admiration and acknowledgment of the zeal of your countrymen in the great country of the United States to further science in every direction; I wish Trinity College and especially its scientific institutes the greatest success and development.

Most respectfully yours,

WALDEYER.

University of Berlin, Germany.

Kindly accept my wishes for the success of this solemnity and for the ever progressive development of the knowledge of truth as well as of the spirit of research in your university.

I beg you, sir, and your colleagues, to accept the expression of my cordial appreciation.

ÉMILE YUNG,

Professor of Zoology and of Comparative Anatomy in the University of Geneva, Switzerland.

In addition letters were received from :

Professor Henri Blanc, University of Lausanne, Switzerland ;
Professor Wilhelm Blasius, University of Braunschweig, Germany ;
Professor O. Bütschli, University of Heidelberg, Germany ;
Professor Carl Chun, University of Leipzig, Germany ;
Professor E. Ehlers, University of Göttingen, Germany ;
Sir Michael Foster, University of Cambridge, England ;
Professor A. A. W. Hubrecht, of Utrecht, Holland ;
Professor Alexander Kovalevskij, St. Petersburg, Russia ;
Professor Hubert Ludwig, University of Bonn, Germany ;
Professor H. N. Mackintosh, Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland ;
Professor K. Möbius, University of Berlin, Germany ;
Professor W. N. Parker, University College, Cardiff, Wales ;
Professor E. B. Poulton, University of Oxford, England ;
Professor Dr. Louis Roule, University of Toulouse, France ;
Professor G. O. Sars, Christiania, Norway ;
Professor Dr. Franz Eilhard Schulze, University of Berlin, Germany ;
Professor Aleksandr Andrejevid Tichomirov, University of Moscow, Russia ;
Professor Sydney Howard Vines, University of Oxford, England ;
Professor S. Watasé, University of Tokio, Japan ;
Professor R. Wiedersheim, University of Freiburg, Germany.

The able addresses of Dean Howell and of Professor Osborn were published in full in the issue of Science for January 11, 1901, which also contained a picture of the Hall of Natural History, elaborate plans of the basement and of the three floors, a picture of the biological lecture-room, and an account of the opening exercises. (A copy of that issue of Science was sent by the College to each alumnus and honorarius as a substitute for a January number of this Bulletin.)

The following is a brief abstract of

DEAN HOWELL'S ADDRESS:

"Courses in natural science under the head of biology are a comparatively recent feature in our college programs. They may be described in general terms as consisting of a comparative study of certain types of animal and vegetable life with reference to their functions as well as their structures. Courses in general biology differ in several important respects from those usually given under the title of zoology or botany or natural history. They endeavor to present the salient facts with regard to the properties of living things from a common or general standpoint. They attempt to bring into the foreground resemblances as well as differences in the structure and function of varied forms of plant and animal. The general plan is made evident and fundamental relationships are emphasized. A student who has acquired this point of view is prepared to appreciate discussions of the great general laws of biology, or, if need be, to enter upon a closer study of details.

Courses in general biology are further characterized by the emphasis laid upon the functional manifestations of living matter, by a discussion of the great questions of nutrition, heredity and reaction to environment.

The physiological point of view is brought out more prominently than is the case in the customary courses in botany or zoology. For these reasons a course in elementary biology has a special value. In a proper sequence of biological studies its place falls naturally in the college period. It should be preceded, preferably in the secondary schools, by an out-door study of the forms and life-histories of familiar plants and animals, and, on the other hand, should itself precede courses in botany or zoology or special professional training.

It is in this last respect that the importance of collegiate training in biology has been most widely recognized, that is, as a preparation for a future professional career, particularly the profession of medicine. Medicine as taught in the professional schools concerns itself almost

exclusively with a single, and that the most highly developed form of life. The intelligent members of the medical profession have recognized freely that a general survey of the whole series of living types forms an excellent basis for the more special work of medical schools and medical practice, in that it gives a wholesome breadth of view, and an educational training that may save its possessor from many a crude theory or foolish notion.

In Great Britain all medical students are required to show evidence that they have had courses in elementary biology, and in this country one at least of our better schools makes a similar requirement. This intimate relationship to one of the most important professions is in itself a strong practical reason for the encouragement of undergraduate courses in biology in our colleges.

This relationship of biology to medicine is not, perhaps, wholly beneficial to biology, in that it tends to give to the subject a technical aspect which is inconsistent with pedagogical ideas of what should constitute the proper material for undergraduate study. On the contrary, biological courses of the kind I have in mind are singularly well adapted to the purposes of a liberal training. They possess both a culture and a training value entirely apart from their especial importance as a preparation for professional life. Huxley has summarized the arguments upon this point by showing that the work involved leads necessarily to training in observation, in comparison and classification of facts, in deduction and verification, that is, in those processes of thought which enter into the intellectual life of every man. The special feature of biological training, perhaps, is the exercise it gives to the power of observation and I fancy that few will dispute its supremacy in this regard.

Another important influence is frequently overlooked, the culture value of biological studies in bringing one into an intelligent relation with life on its physical as well as its psychical side. This feature is emphasized by frequent instances of crass ignorance regarding the simpler processes of bodily life. A friend of mine, a gentleman and a

scholar, a linguist of international reputation, once remarked to me that he was suffering from a headache, and that he thought it probable that the fumes from his liver had gotten into his head. It would really seem desirable that our colleges should provide against the possibility of their graduates entering life a thousand years or more in arrears in all that concerns vital phenomena.

Next to living itself there is nothing, it would seem, that should so interest mortal man as that physical basis of life through which his living is effected and in such large part influenced and controlled. Biology seeks to discover what it may concerning this substance, its structure, the laws controlling its activity, its origin, its growth, its death. These are matters concerning which every intelligent man has a natural curiosity, and concerning which every educated man ought to have some reliable information, so much at least as would enable him to appreciate the modern point of view and follow the trend of contemporaneous thought. Those who have not had the advantage of some elementary instruction in biology will find that a large and important chapter in the revelations of modern science and the progress of modern civilization is written in a language which it will be difficult for them to comprehend.

The culture inculcated by natural science, both physical and biological, is a world culture that takes us back beyond the history of mankind and looks hopefully forward into the future expectant of greater and greater development. It is a culture that we share in common with all the sons of men.

Among the specific advantages that may be hoped from a spread of biological knowledge among the educated classes is an abatement of the surprising credulity that they often exhibit regarding natural phenomena.

We may infer that the establishment of a rational theory and practice of medicine depends nearly as much upon an education of the public as upon the training of the physician. Human physiology as taught in our schools is good enough in its way, but it gives no real

information of the nature and properties of living matter. Outside the fact that the instruction is usually authoritative and based upon book-work, it fails to develop an acquaintance with fundamental conceptions of the nature of the living processes, and these must be comprehended in some measure if one wishes to look at the living side of nature from the proper standpoint. It may very well happen that an individual has a fair idea of his internal topography, and yet believes firmly in mad-stones as a cure for hydrophobia, or the occult influence of horse-chestnuts in the coat pocket upon rheumatic conditions. As an antidote to this unworthy credulity I can imagine no more certain remedy than a course in biology, including some laboratory exercises. Not a great deal is required, if the instruction is real and first hand.

From a pedagogical standpoint biology is one of the most attractive subjects offered in our college programs. Other things being equal the subject that has the most intrinsic interest is likely to have the highest degree of training and developing value, and I feel safe in asserting that this virtue is possessed to an uncommon degree by the subject of biology.

It seems to me that a student's college course should be of direct assistance to him in the matter of his life's work, not only in giving him a general training that shall send him forth equipped for competition with his fellows, and prepared to enjoy the usufruct of the world's intellectual inheritance, but specifically in throwing light upon the nature of his own talents. For this reason it would seem to be a mistake if a department of knowledge so important and peculiar as biology is not brought in some way to the student's attention. It forms the gateway to at least one great profession, which though overcrowded at present is in reality suffering from the lack of men with college training.

If our colleges could turn into the profession of medicine those of their students who find within themselves a peculiar adaptability to its work, to take the place of the thousands of uneducated men who at present are attracted to it by commercial motives alone, they would accomplish a most useful work for humanity at large."

PROFESSOR OSBORN'S ADDRESS

was as follows:

"The three sciences especially favored by nature in this country are astronomy, paleontology and geology. American progress in astronomy is largely due to our relatively clear and dry atmosphere, as compared with that of northern Europe, to our inventive genius in the matter of instruments and to the private and public liberality which has founded great observatories and telescopes. Paleontology is also notably an American science, not because of the superior ability of its American votaries, but because of the vast extent of the arid region of the West exposing thousands of miles of fossil-bearing strata which in a moist climate would be covered by vegetation. This branch has especially enjoyed the liberality of the national government, and two men of large wealth, Professors Marsh and Cope, have devoted their entire fortunes to it. Except by institutions west of the Mississippi it cannot be pursued with limited means because of the great distances involved, the expense of fitting out explorations, and the equally great expense of preparing the fossils when they arrive in the East.

The development of paleontology in this country has followed the forest clearing of the East and the winning of the West by stage coaches and railroads. Mastodons, great sloths, horses and cetaceans were the principal animals found in the East. Among other early observers of this Eastern fauna was President Jefferson. David Owen, as U. S. Geologist between 1847 and 1852, explored the Mississippi Valley as far west as Wisconsin, Ohio and Minnesota. Joseph Leidy, the distinguished comparative anatomist of the old school, astonished the world in the fifties by describing the ancient fauna of Dakota and Nebraska. In 1870 the line extended west into Wyoming, Leidy, Marsh and Cope were all exploring and describing the types of this Eocene region with feverish haste, so that upon the average each animal was baptized with at least three names. It is our hard lot at present to find order out of this chaos of species. 'Après moi le déluge,' apparently was the motto of each of these authors. As widely

apart in their personal characteristics and methods of work, as it was possible to be, they were nevertheless the founders of American paleontology: Leidy, a pre-evolutionist and an exact descriptive writer, with little power of generalization; Marsh, a genius for the appreciation of the most important problems in evolution, with clearness as a writer, unrivaled talent as a collector and great powers of exact description, without marked originality in the invention of hypotheses; Cope on the other hand a philosopher, fertile in hypotheses, a road-breaker in classification, hasty in description and with indomitable capacity for work. The comparatively recent death of these three great men has totally changed the conditions of paleontology in this country, it now attracts a large number of students and has spread through our institutions. Whereas twenty-three years ago paleontology was exclusively in the hands of Marsh and Cope, we now find workers in the National Museum, the Yale Museum, at Princeton, the American Museum of Natural History, the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburg, and the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago, also in the Universities of Chicago, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and Colorado. Explorations are now conducted on a most extensive scale, the peculiar American methods of work having been carried by two parties as far as Patagonia with remarkable results.

Before describing the work of the American Museum which is quite characteristic of the field at large, I want to speak of the philosophical development of this science.

The wise and oft-quoted remark of Huxley's, that the only difference between a fossil and a recent animal is that one has been dead longer than the other, is the epitome of the present attitude of our science. Huxley himself slowly reached this conclusion. After devoting the earlier years of his life to marine zoology, he shrank from accepting a post in the School of Mines, because it necessitated his centering his research upon extinct animals. Yet he became the Nestor of modern vertebrate paleontology, the first to thoroughly apply the principles of evolution as a means of interpretation of extinct forms. A fossil is still a synonym for dryness, and Huxley's preconceived prejudice, which

was transformed into a passionate devotion for fossils, represents a a popular error, which I trust I shall succeed in fully dissipating this afternoon; in fact the chief burden of my song is that paleontology is a part of zoology or the study of animal life; that zoology is a part of biology; and that biology is the common-sense, the rationale, the philosophy of living nature as a whole.

The true modern spirit in which to study a fossil vertebrate is to imagine it as living, moving, walking, swimming or flying, begetting its kind. The size of the brain, which is really ascertained by studying its cavity in the skull, has been the subject of special researches by Leuret, Marsh, Cope and Bruce; the size and position of the organs of sight and smell are among the data of fossil psychology. Therefore we can study a fossil as thinking, that is, fearing its enemies, devising means of escape either by adhering to its friends in herds or by swift solitary flight. But such knowledge is not obtained from a few fragments. We need a very large part of the skeleton of an animal and information concerning its contemporaries before we can begin to draw such inferences, and one of the greatest advances of recent work consists in the fact that we have secured complete skeletons in the place of fragmentary parts.

If the remains of an animal are found with many others of its kind as in the case of five skeletons of Merycochoerus recently found by one of the American Museum expeditions, you infer that it was gregarious; if always found isolated you infer that it led a solitary life. The construction of both teeth and feet teaches you whether it lived in the water, along the shores and swamps, in the meadows or on the dry grasses of the uplands and mountains. If an animal is found with short crowned teeth and spreading feet and its remains are always imbedded in coarse sandstones and gravels, you have an absolute demonstration that it lived and died near the river bank, if on the other hand the teeth are long crowned, adapted to the grasses, and the limbs are stilted like those of the antelope, you infer that it avoided water courses and that its remains were deposited in the fine dust like that now seen upon our western plains. This law has been recently

used for a geological generalization by Dr. W. D. Matthew, which, if confirmed, will entirely overturn the lake-bottom theory long held for certain great formations of the Oligocene and Miocene east of the Rocky Mountains, as shown in this map.* It will bring in its train a whole series of consequences, because a new idea disturbs the relations of old ones just as the introduction of a new animal into a country may alter the whole balance of life. It will change our views, not only as to these eastern deposits, but as to the climate of this period; this which we have always supposed to have been extremely moist, will now prove to have been dry, not so dry as upon the western plains of the of the present day, but certainly as dry as in great districts in Africa. These fine dry subaërial or eolian deposits of drifting soil, containing animals of one type, are traversed by sandstone deposits due to intersecting rivers and containing animals of quite another type. This result has not been reached haphazard, but it is largely due to the exact study of extremely exact field records which are now made as to the level at which every specimen is found. The kind of rock in which a skeleton is found and even its position often forms a clue to its mode of deposition. Thus paleontology works hand in hand with geology and throws a clear light upon the climatic conditions of the past.

In line with zoology is the adaptation of extinct types. The very first advice I give to my students is to ponder over the function, purpose, fitness or adaptation of parts. Comparative anatomy and paleontology are alike dry where they ignore physiology, they become fascinating in the measure that they reveal design. Consider for a moment the story told by these vertebrae, part of the backbone of a great dinosaur of 50 to 70 feet in length; they are marvels of construction, with all the beauties of the flying buttress of a cathedral and rigidity of the T truss of a modern bridge; evidently the mechanical problem which this animal solved was to combine the maximum of size and strength with the minimum of weight.

This spirit of looking for "purpose" and ignoring the conventional distinctions between a petrified animal and a living one has been more

* Oligocene Lake.

or less characteristic of the work of the master minds of paleontology from the time of its great founder, Cuvier, of Cuvier's successor, Owen, and of our own Cope. Did not Cuvier propose the law of correlation, whereby he maintained that a single claw would enable us to give the habits and restore an entire animal? A generalization, not altogether supported by more recent evidence, which in his day excited great admiration and called forth the famous remark of Balzac that 'Cuvier like Cadmus builds cities from a single tooth.' The masters of every science are always in advance of the lesser men, many of whom are seeking a bubble reputation, not at the cannon's mouth, but by the laborious description of new species. Systematic description is at once the staff of our progress and the bane of our existence. Rightly done, it is a record of all the steps which nature has taken in the passage from lower to higher types but, alas, egotism, personal rivalry, in short every form of human frailty is here exhibited; there are the 'species makers,' who devise species which nature knows not of; the 'species lumpers,' who ignore actual distinctions, putting together that which nature has put asunder, forgetting that it is a great convenience to have a name or symbol for every distinct stage of evolution; finally, there are the 'resurrectionists' who, seldom or never examining original specimens, pore over old literature and revive obsolete and best-to-be-forgotten names.

Paleontology has yet to gain universal recognition as a zoological science not only on the part of other workers, but of its own disciples. Its disciplinary value as a training in *exact thinking in evolution* is undoubtedly superior to that afforded either by embryology or comparative anatomy.

Modern morphology or the science of form stands on a tripod of evidence. He who tries to balance a theory of vertebrate structure upon embryology or comparative anatomy alone is like a man trying to keep a permanent and comfortable sitting on a two legged stool. It may be inconvenient to go from the laboratory so far afield as the rocks for one's evidence, but the stability of every theory which affects

the hard parts of the vertebrates depends upon the tripod, namely, upon the comparison with other living types, upon the order of development from the embryo, and upon the direct history or order of evolution in past time. We are even now sympathetically witnessing the wreck of certain favorite doctrines of the greatest comparative anatomist of our day, Carl Gegenbaur, because his work rests upon comparative anatomy and embryology alone. In this regard Huxley was an unrivaled model; he not only, so far as was in his power, rested his theories upon three kinds of evidence, but let those who are hurrying through a superficial education for brief glory as investigators ponder upon the following passage, written at the age of 31: "1856-7-8 must still be 'Lehrjahre' to complete training in principles of Histology, Morphology, Physiology, Zoology, and Geology by *Monographic Work* in each Department. 1860 will then see me well grounded and ready for any special pursuits in either of these branches." This passage, in fact all of the 'Life and Letters,' constitutes at once a brilliant argument against premature specialization (Huxley little dreamt of the modern fad of extending the elective system to the kindergarten) and a solemn injunction that he who would build high must be patient to lay his foundations broad and deep.

Is there then no distinction in the methods of thinking of the paleontologist, embryologist or comparative anatomist? I would answer a distinction not of kind but of degree. Of course none of the soft parts are preserved in a fossil, the skeleton and teeth alone remain; by direct study and comparison with living types these have to be clothed with muscles, nerves and blood vessels. We are forced to study the bones and teeth with intensified keenness and exactitude in our search for evidence as to how an extinct animal moved and fed, and I consider that *precision in methods of exact description and terminology* constitutes one of the chief advances in the work of the present day.

In the geological and biological spirit this becomes a fascinating field for the constructive imagination. To do the best work you must

live in the period of your research, however remote it may be. Marshal the extinct animals before you, as the brilliant young dramatist, Rostand, marshals Wagram before the eyes of L'Aiglon; revive the physical geography, the temperature, moisture, vegetation, insect life and see before your mind's eye the keen struggle for existence.***

*** Here you have before you the methods and present aims of paleontology; it is the history of the world in the period which is mistakenly called prehistoric; it is your history and mine when our ancestors were struggling upwards in the long ascent of man. Every broad, serious, honest contribution to paleontology will constitute a word, a line, a chapter in the final history which our descendants will complete.

I wish to congratulate Trinity College upon the auspicious opening of the new Hall, and welcome this Hall into the fellowship of biological labor in America."

SHORT ADDRESSES.

After Professor Osborn's address President Smith announced that owing to a pressing engagement in New York, Bishop Potter would be unable to speak, but that he wished to express his great pleasure at having been present for even a short time. President Smith also stated that Bishop Potter had expressed his willingness to preach the baccalaureate sermon at the close of the college year. President Smith then called upon President Hadley of Yale University, who was received with great applause. President Hadley spoke briefly, presenting the greetings of the great institution which he represented, and speaking a few words of the relations between the two institutions. He closed by expressing a desire that the nearness of the institutions and their different ways of reaching a common end might serve to draw them together in a closer bond, for their mutual good, the benefit of learning, the advancement of the cities of Hartford and New Haven, and the good of the commonwealth.

President Carter of Williams spoke of biology in its relations to religion, discountenancing the view that a profound and reverent study of nature can fail to inspire a deeper homage for the Creator and a more solemn view of duty. He closed with the wish that "God would prosper Trinity College, and that reverence for His name might be the inspiration for every lecture and every hour of study in the halls of the college."

President Smith then introduced " one who will bring forth from you acknowledgment for his long devotion to Trinity College — Dr. Pynchon."

Dr. Pynchon expressed his surprise at being called upon, and spoke of his long years of connection with the College, and of his delight at so great an advance in a department which he had done his best to foster under the adverse conditions of an earlier time.

Professor Conn of Wesleyan spoke a few words of congratulation, calling attention especially to what had often been accomplished under less favored circumstances with crude appliances, as a strong call to productive work with the splendid equipment of to-day.

President Smith then invited all to repair to the new building for its inspection, and to take part in the social festivities, and made the formal announcement:

" I declare and announce that the new building to be devoted to the study of natural history at Trinity College is appropriated this day for the purpose for which it was erected, and is now open for use."

The Doxology was then sung, and the Benediction pronounced.

THE RECEPTION.

A procession was formed which, led by the academic body, proceeded down the broad walk in front of the College to the Hall. The whole College was lighted up, and the effect from the campus was excellent. At the new building President and Mrs. Smith, together with Professor and Mrs. Edwards, received, and refreshments were

served. Music by the orchestra was rendered during the reception, and the guests and visitors were shown over the building by the members of the senior class.

A GEOLOGICAL SONG.

The College Glee Club acquitted itself most happily in several songs given at intervals of the exercises in Alumni Hall, notably in singing a song written while in College by the Rev. Clarence Eugene Woodman, Ph.D., Priest of the Congregation of St. Paul, Knight of the Order of Isabel the Catholic, a graduate of the Class of 1873. It was the happy idea of Professor McCook to write to the distinguished Father for permission to sing the song, which followed the address of Professor Osborn. A page accompanying the program gave the words of Father Woodman's song and those of 'Neath the Elms, by A. P. Burgwin of 1882. Trinity College being so far as known the only College that has graduated a geological bard, the former song is here given:

"A true and circumstantial account of the Celebrated Fight between the Ichthyosaurus and the Plesiosaurus. (Vide "Geological Lectures" passim.)

In the Antediluvian times,
Ere the Era Jurassic was on,
The Plesiosau-
rus Kicked up an aw-
ful muss with the Mylodon.

CHORUS.

ful muss with the Mylodon,
ful mus with the Mylodon,
The Plesiosau-
rus kicked up an aw-
ful mus with the Mylodon.

But the Ichthyosaurus was nigh,
And looked at the fight with a grin,
Says he to the Pter-
odactylus "Here
's a chance for to go in and win!"

CHO.

The Pterodactylus wept;
Then, stretching his finger and thumb,
He paddled away
To his friend, the la-
zy Anoplotherium.

CHO.

He told the horrible tale;
He smole a ghastly smile;
"Let's summon the Ig-
uanodon quick!"
Said the wing-fingered animile.

CHO.

The frisky Iguanodon came,
And the three-tailed Trilobite,
And the great Dugong
Came, leading along
A fossil Ammonite.

CHO.

The Dinotherium bowed,
And the Glyptodon made a salaam,
As the Megalosau-
rus led in a gor-
geous Upper Silurian Clam.

CHO.

They held a council of war,—
To one conclusion they came,—
And away they flew
Through the CO^2
To block the murderous game.

CHO.

But alas! they came too late!
The Ichthyosaurus smole;
And said "I'll be blowed
If I ain't swallowed
The Plesiosaurus whole!"
CHO. C. E. WOODMAN, '73."

FRIENDLY WORDS FROM THE COURANT AND THE TIMES.

(From *The Hartford Times* of Dec. 7, 1900.)

AT TRINITY COLLEGE.

It was pleasant to have President Smith of Trinity College remind all who were present at the dedication of the Natural History Hall this afternoon that in the building, and the work there to be carried on, is found the fulfillment of the intention of the founders of the college seventy-six years ago. Contrary to the practice of the time, the prospectus announced professors of chemistry, mineralogy, agriculture, political economy, and natural history. It also announced that special courses might be taken by students, and that sufficient attainment in any such special course would entitle these students to degrees. It is true that part of this programme had to be given up. It was in advance of the times, but the friendly feeling towards science remained, and in recent years has resulted in a new development, one feature of which is the building and equipping of the building dedicated to-day

The occasion was memorable not merely for what it celebrated, but for the ample evidence it furnished of affection and respect for the college, both at home and abroad. The long list of guests attested the first and the letters from scholars at a distance was a pleasant reminder of the fashion in which the world has drawn together within a generation or two. The college has gained its reputation by doing good work and following its own judgment. Both the work and the judgment are justified by its present standing in the sight of scholars.

(From *The Hartford Courant* of Dec. 8, 1900.)

TRINITY COLLEGE.

The opening of the Natural History Hall at Trinity yesterday would have been an important event for the college and Hartford, even if it had come about in the ordinary way of swinging the doors on their hinges. But the exercises made it memorable and a matter of especial pride with every friend of the college—and that, to begin with, means everybody in this city. That was a distinguished gathering on the stage and a noteworthy tribute to President Smith and the institution over which he presides. Trinity does not beat so many drums as some other colleges, nor so many football teams (though she did do up Wesleyan this year to beat the band), but the college does its useful work day after day, and does it notably well. It is a matter of frequent comment that the Trinity faculty consists to a very large extent of actual experts in their specialties and that an education at their hands is training from recognized masters. The new hall adds to the opportunities of the college for extending its work, and is the realization of the earnest hopes of its friends. It is a matter for general congratulation.

PREACHERS AT THE CHAPEL OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

1900–1901

In the Bulletin for December mention was made of the invitation of nine distinguished clergymen to visit the College and to preach in the Chapel. In that issue grateful acknowledgment was made of the visits and ministrations on Sept. 30th, of the Right Reverend, the Bishop of Connecticut; on Oct. 21st, of the Rev. John P. Peters, D. D., Rector of St. Michael's Church, New York; and on Nov. 18th, of the Very Rev. George Hodges, D. D., Dean of the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge. We have since been privileged to receive and to hear on Dec. 16th, the Rev. Charles Morris Addison, Rector of St. John's Church, Stamford; on Feb. 17th, the Rev. George R. Van De Water, D. D., Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Harlem; on March 17th, the Rev. Frederic Joseph Kinsman, M. A., Professor of Church History in the Berkeley Divinity School; on April 24th, the Right Reverend, the Bishop of New Hampshire; on May 12th, the Rev. W. M. Grosvenor, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Incarnation in New York, and June 9th, the Right Reverend, the Bishop of Vermont.

Very great disappointment was felt on Jan. 20th on account of the absence of the Right Reverend, the Bishop of Vermont, who had been detained at home by sudden illness in his family. It has been a great pleasure to welcome him at a later date. Like disappointment felt on March 17th, in the absence of the Rev. Frank Woods Baker, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, New Haven, was compensated by the pleasure of meeting and hearing the Rev. Professor Kinsman.

Our honored guests have preached at Morning Prayer, have received with kindly words of encouragement and counsel the students, who have been invited to call upon them in the Guest Room of the

College, have spoken informally after Evening Prayer, and have attended a general College Tea in the Commons, which has been followed by an informal gathering in the Library.

These visits from men as kindly and sympathetic as they have been learned and eloquent, have been each an event long to be remembered in the life of the College. It is ground for regret that it would be an injustice to our guests to try to reproduce from memory or inadequate notes their eloquent sermons. May it not be possible at some time to have an endowment that will permit in each year the publication in suitable form of a series of inspiring and remarkable Trinity College Sermons?

The hope may be expressed that, as we have learned from them, our guests may have learned something not from but of us, and remembering what the College is and reflecting on what it may be, may do something to make the College known to the Church to which she has rendered such services and which may make her capable of so much greater things. An American Oxford is a corollary from the doctrine of the Apostolical Succession.

The mention of the preachers of the year would not be complete without mention of the fact that the College has also been privileged to hear during the year that most beloved of the Congregational clergymen of Hartford and of the clerical graduates of Yale, the Rev. Joseph H. Twichell.

On the 13th of January, the Rev. E. J. Lee of the Students' Volunteer Movement, made a stirring appeal to missionary enthusiasm.

A very interesting address was given by the Rev. J. L. Prevost of Fort Adams, Alaska, on the morning of Jan. 24th. The station of which Mr. Prevost has charge is 1,000 miles up the Yukon river and until a recent date the mail has been delivered but once a year. He gave many facts concerning the eleven Episcopal missions on the Yukon.

At this time the College is anticipating with keen pleasure the privilege of listening to the Baccalaureate Sermon to be preached on the evening of June 23rd by the Right Rev., the Bishop of New York.

LECTURERS BEFORE THE COLLEGE.

1900–1901.

From the foundation of the College occasional lectures have been delivered by invited guests before the whole College and citizens who have been pleased to attend. A few years ago the Faculty asked of the Trustees a small appropriation, that the public lectures of the College might be put upon a regular and improved basis. The idea was to have in each year, by men of high distinction, a few lectures that should not only interest and stimulate the student body, but should also appeal to and attract the intelligence of Hartford. The plan has great possibilities and it is hoped that an endowment to further it may at some time be secured. Nothing more promotive of the intellectual life of the College itself and of respect for and interest in the College on the part of the citizens of Hartford can be conceived, than a course of lectures given in each year under the auspices of the College by men of national, or even international, distinction, on high themes of current interest in finance, public administration, politics, literature, science and art. There could be no better "advertisement" of the College than the publication through such firms as the Macmillan Co. or G. P. Putnam's Sons of authoritative monographs on great subjects bearing the title of Trinity College Lectures. The idea is still far from complete realization, but the lectures of 1900–1901 have been a distinct forward step. The eminence of the lecturers, the choice of their themes, the interest in their manner of presentation, the delighted audiences that have thronged Alumni Hall in token of the grateful appreciation of Hartford when the College offers to the city something specially worthy of appreciation are grounds of congratulation.

The four lectures of the regular course were on Feb. 23rd, by M. Gaston Deschamps, Literary Critic of Le Temps, Paris; on Feb. 26th, by our own beloved alumnus of the class of 1855, the Rev. Edwin Cortland Bolles, D. D., Professor of History in Tufts College; on March 5th, by Professor Edward Sylvester Morse, Director of the Peabody Academy of Sciences; and on March 12th, by Charles F. Scott, Esq., Chief Electrical Engineer of the Westinghouse Company.

Before these, the College was, however, highly privileged in being able to listen to two remarkable lectures by Francis Hobart Herrick, Professor of Biology in the Adelbert College of the Western Reserve University, at Cleveland. For the first of these lectures, on the evening of Jan. 15th, the College was indebted to the Hartford Scientific Society, which accepted for one of its lectures the hospitality of Alumni Hall. The thanks of the College are due to the Society for a rare pleasure.

PROFESSOR HERRICK'S LECTURES.

Professor Herrick's evening subject was "The Habits and Instincts of Wild Birds." The lecture was illustrated throughout by lantern slides made from photographs taken by Professor Herrick himself.

The beginning of the lecture was devoted to an explanation of the methods used in the study of the birds. The limb on which the nest of the young birds is situated is cut off and placed conveniently for the purposes of the investigator. After the bird has become familiar with the new surroundings a green tent is erected close to the nest, and the operator, while concealed, is able to make photographs of the birds at a distance of but a few inches. Series of pictures are made, illustrating the movements of the bird at intervals of a few minutes. Professor Herrick said that a publication will appear in a short time containing the results of his investigations, and a large number of his photographs.

The greater part of the lecture was devoted to the study of the birds at the breeding period. Professor Herrick showed how the instincts of breeding are periodic. The mating, building of the nest,

laying the eggs and incubation are a series of instinctive actions, recurring each year at stated intervals. This series of actions is often broken by the death of one of the birds. The actions of the remaining bird in such cases are various. In the case of the fishhawk, the bird can resume its former conditions, having found a mate within twenty-fours after the death of its former mate. In the case of the domestic pigeon, on the contrary, the bird begins the series all over again, building a new nest and repeating the actions which had been broken off by the death of its mate.

One of the chief governing instincts among birds is the sense of fear. This feeling of fear is not apparent in birds until ten or twelve days after birth. All perching birds acquire the instinct of fear at from ten to twelve days after birth, and this instinct becomes the controlling factor in the subsequent experiences of the bird, being either lessened or increased by circumstances. Professor Herrick next explained the method of feeding among birds, showing that it was a series of instinctive actions repeated over and over with very slight variations. The actual feeding of the young birds consists in the parent bird placing the food, not in the mouth, but far down in the sensitive part of the throat. If the bird requires food it will swallow it, but if not, the gullet will be unable to perform this function. In case of the young bird being unable to swallow the food the parent bird draws the food from its throat, and places it in that of the next bird. After the feeding, the parent bird, or birds, inspects the nest, looking to its sanitary condition, which must be immediately looked to after the feeding of the young. The excreta are removed by the old birds, and carried to some distance from the nest, not being dropped beneath the nest, in order to avoid betraying the location of the nest to enemies.

Professor Herrick said that the conduct of all birds might be divided into two kinds of actions—instinctive and habitual. The instinctive are those which are inherited, such as the building of the nest, etc. The habitual actions are those which the bird acquires. For instance, a bird naturally walks forward, but the young kingfisher walks

backward until three weeks old. This is caused by the fact that the birds are raised at the end of an underground tunnel until some eight days old. The young birds frequently attempt to run out of the tunnel, but are driven back by the old ones coming in with food. This instils into the bird the association of pleasure with walking backwards, as the bird must retreat along the tunnel to the nest where it receives its food.

In conclusion Professor Herrick spoke of the taming of animals, more particularly birds. These may be tamed, he said, without the use of a cage or any confining means, but by actual familiarity with the bird, to remove all sense of fear. Young birds may be approached and handled, which but a short time before were thrown into the most violent paroxysms of fear by the approach of a human being.

Professor Herrick's address was received with great applause and was most highly appreciated by all who were present.

At four o'clock on the afternoon of January 16th Professor Herrick delivered in the Biological Lecture Room a lecture on "The American Lobster," a subject on which he is the highest authority.

In spite of the inclemency of the weather the lecture room was well filled by members of the college and visitors from the city, among the latter being President James G. Batterson of the Travelers Insurance Company.

Professor Edwards introduced Professor Herrick, who began his address by saying that the life and actions even of so common an animal as the lobster are of intense interest when studied scientifically. Aside from its scientific, Professor Herrick said that the lobster was of great commercial interest, especially in this country, where the lobster fisheries were by far the greatest in the world, as many as 100,000,000 having been caught in a single year along the New England and southern Atlantic coasts. This enormous number taken from the sea is unequal to the demand, and the question now is how to regulate the production in order to meet the demand. A general description of the method of catching the lobster followed. They are taken in large

wooden pots into which the lobster swims. Photographs of lobster fisheries on the Maine coast were shown, together with the lobster fishermen and their boats and apparatus. The first picture of a lobster thrown on the screen was that of an extremely rare kind, the red lobster. This was a specimen which Professor Herrick had in his own possession and was a brilliant red while living. The differences between the male and female lobsters were then pointed out. One of the most striking is in the claws, those of the male being much larger and heavier. The swimming appendages are also different.

The two claws of the lobster are of entirely different character, the large claw being very powerful and used for crushing its prey, while the other, which is smaller, is armed with a series of teeth arranged in regular order in groups of eight. This claw, it is said, is used for catching fish. It has doubtless other functions which are not known. A photograph of a female lobster was thrown on the screen, and Professor Herrick pointed out the difference in the size of the abdominal shell, that of the female being larger for the purpose of carrying the eggs, which number some ten or fifteen thousand. The eggs are carried by the female for about eleven months, when the young lobster is hatched. It is then one-fifth of an inch long and swims on the surface of the water. Its growth is very rapid, and in six weeks the lobster has developed to a considerable size. It then disappears, generally during the summer months, and buries itself in the loose stones which form the beach of the ocean along the Maine coast. In the fall, when the frost compels the lobster to seek deeper water, it is five or six inches long. It then grows, shedding its entire shell each year or two years, until it is either captured, or reaches the enormous size which is attained by some specimens.

Professor Herrick closed his lecture by saying that there were monstrosities in every form of life and that the lobster was no exception. A picture was thrown on the screen of a gigantic lobster captured recently at Salem. The length of the large crushing claw alone was thirteen inches and its girth seventeen inches. This is very large,

when it is remembered that the length of an average lobster is but from twelve to fourteen inches, and its weight about two pounds. The weight of the lobster on the screen was nearly twenty-five pounds.

Professor Edwards expressed the thanks of the audience to the lecturer.

THE VISIT AND LECTURE OF M. DESCHAMPS.

The visit of M. Gaston Deschamps was especially memorable as that of a distinguished foreigner. Other foreigners who have visited us in past years have been, Sir Charles Lyell, Dean Stanley and Dr. Taylor of St. John's College, Cambridge. The following letter of Prof. Martin to the Hartford Courant of Feb. 22nd gives some account of M. Deschamps and of the circumstances of his coming :

"To the Editor of The Courant :

James H. Hyde, vice-president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, a recent graduate of Harvard University, has made it possible for the Cercle Français of that university to add to the French plays so successfully given under its auspices a course of lectures in each year by one of the most distinguished of Frenchmen. The Hyde lecturers at Harvard have been Ferdinand Brunetière, Réné Doumic, Édouard Rod and Henri de Regnier. On Wednesday, the 20th, M. Gaston Deschamps delivered in Sander's Theatre, Cambridge, the first of the eight lectures of the fifth series on Les Maîtres du Theâtre Contemporain : Augier, Dumas fils, Meilhac et Halévy, Sardou. With a generosity worthy of all praise, Mr. Hyde has given to other institutions than his own the opportunity through him to invite his guests to address them also. The coming of these ambassadors of the literature and speech of France to the intelligence of the United States has thus become a yearly event of national interest. M. Deschamps will lecture at more than fifty colleges and universities in the United States and Canada.

In a letter of December 17th Mr. Hyde promised Trinity College in the name of M. Deschamps the privilege of hearing him on "Victor Hugo et son Siècle," on the evening of Saturday, Feb. 23rd. The number of his engagements will make the stay of M. Deschamps in Hartford so short, that it will not be possible for college and city to pay him the full tribute due to his character and his distinction. The College cordially invites to hear him all citizens interested in French literature and speech, particularly the members of the Cercle Français and our fellow citizens of French and Canadian birth. They will listen to an orator, an artist in the use of one of the most beautiful of languages in the service of the most acute and delicate literary criticism. M. Deschamps is one of the most versatile of living Frenchmen, distinguished alike as a classical scholar and archaeologist, particularly in Greek and Greek archaeology; a traveler in Greece and in Asia Minor; a critic, the literary critic for a number of years of "Le Temps" and the author of a notable study of Marivaux; a journalist, as managing editor of the "Journal des Débats;" the author of a charming novel, "Chemin Fleuri;" as a political philosopher and patriot by his incisive and noble study of the evolution of democracy in recent times in France in "Le Malaise de la Démocratie," a book that reveals a lofty courage and a noble spirit. In this he shows that he kept control of his head during the unhappy turmoil of the Dreyfus case. In some of the noblest words ever written by a Frenchman of his country he declares his unwillingness in the interest of any expediency to make truce with falsehood and folly. As secretary to Jules Ferry, when he was president of the Senate, M. Deschamps had an admirable opportunity to see French political life from within. The American readers of the work mentioned will be glad if his services already recognized by his election as a Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, give him not only a chair in the Academy, but also at last a life seat in the French Senate. M. Deschamps is only 40 years of age. When a man has accomplished so much in four decades, there is little limit to what may be expected in the next three.

M. Deschamps was born in 1861 at Melle, in the extreme south of the Department of Deux-Sèvres, a part of the former province of Poitou, in southwestern France. Melle is a quiet little town of not quite 3,000 inhabitants on a branch railway fifty miles long connecting the great lines, on the east, of Bordeaux, Angoulême, Poitiers, Tours, Paris, and, on the west, of Bordeaux, Niort, Saumur, Chartres, Paris. It is built partly on the bank of the Béronne, partly on a steep hill which contained a silver and lead mine worked by the Romans. Melle is the Latin Metallum. The church of St. Hilaire, the chief building dating from the Twelfth Century, contains interesting sculptures. If the little Gaston Deschamps explored the Roman mine and studied the sculptures during the church services, here was the beginning of an impulse towards archaeology.

Melle is in the midst of the classic ground of the bitter struggle of Catholic and Huguenot. Fifty-five miles in a straight line to the west is La Rochelle. Ninety-five miles to the northwest is Nantes of the Edict. M. Deschamps may be a broad, generous Roman Catholic of the new era but in some eight volumes of his works we have found nothing that would be inconsistent with the notion that he has in him in union with the grace and charm of the sunny South a mental undercurrent of moral earnestness that may be the happy softening of the stern rigor of Calvinistic ancestors. He studied first at the departmental capital, Niort, twenty miles to the northwest. The college must have taught him well to prepare him for the stern competitions of the Collège Ste. Barbe and the École Normale Supérieure at Paris. The little town of 23,000 inhabitants has also an educative aroma of historical association as well as the smell of tanneries and glove factories. Handed over to England with the domains of Eleanor of Aquitaine in 1152, it was taken and retaken during the Hundred Years War. A keep consisting mainly of two large towers with turrets is the surviving remnant of a castle built by Henry Plantagenet. The old Hôtel de Ville bears the name of Palais d'Éléonore. The chief street of the town bears the name of the Rue Victor Hugo. The interest of the French

child in the literature of his country is roused by the mere act of walking through the streets. The Rue Victor Hugo perhaps bore a different name, when M. Deschamps was a boy at Niort.

Completing the courses of the Collège Sainte Barbe in Paris, that stately structure just north of the Panthéon, in 1882 M. Deschamps had the high honor of admission to the École Normale Supérieure as the result of a severe competition, success in which is the only basis of appointment to most good things in the educational world of France. In his work, "Les Grandes Écoles de France," D'Ocagne tells us the conditions. To be permitted to compete, a to us astonishing array of certificates must be presented. The minister of education chooses the list of those admitted to the competition. The tests are written and oral. In the first case in the section of letters they include a philosophical dissertation in French, a Latin discourse, a translation into Latin, a Greek theme, and a composition upon an historical subject. The oral test consists of explanations of Greek, Latin and French authors and answers to questions upon philosophy and history.

The successful candidates, in 1887 about 120 in number, live and receive their instruction at government expense in magnificent buildings in the Rue d'Ulm, a little distance south of the Panthéon. The directors and professors of the school have always been among the most eminent men of their time. M. Pasteur for instance had charge of the Laboratory of General Physiology. Among the directors of the school we find such names as those of Cousin, D. Nisard, Fustel de Coulanges and Perrot, the last with Chipiez, the author of L'Art en Grèce and the father-in-law of M. Deschamps. Among the former students of the École Normale, whose names are best known to us, have been About, Taine, Prévost-Paradol, Weiss. The instruction has the profoundness and the accuracy of the German irradiated with a life, characteristically French. Art in expression keeps pace with learning. The élite of such a school are predestined to become academicians or to be at least worthy of the honor.

The relationship of M. Deschamps to M. Perrot suggests his favorite studies at the École Normale. Further successful competitions sent him to the École française at Athens, where he spent three years as a student of Greek literature and archaeology. As a representative of that school he was sent to explore several regions of Asia Minor. The distinctly literary result of his residence in Greece and of his travels in Asia Minor is seen in his works, La Grèce d'Aujourd'hui, a work crowned by the French Academy, and Sur les Routes d'Asie. In these books all the life of the Greece and Asia Minor of to-day finds vivid portraiture amid charming pictures of scenery and monuments. The scientific results appear in several reports to the Academy of Inscriptions and of Belles Lettres.

During his sojourn in Greece, M. Deschamps acted as literary and political correspondent in Athens of the Journal des Débats. His contributions were so excellent that he was appointed to the staff of that great newspaper, of which he was the managing editor in 1890. During his labors upon the Journal des Débats he contributed also to the Revue des Deux Mondes and to the Revue Bleue.

In 1892 he published the two books above mentioned. In that year he was also appointed chef de cabinet by Jules Ferry, then president of the Senate. Appointed successor to Anatole France, as the literary critic of "Le Temps," for seven years he has written each week a "feuilleton" on a subject in contemporary literature. These essays have been gathered in the volumes entitled La Vie et les Livres. The criticisms in these books furnish an encyclopaedia of information upon the intellectual movements of contemporary France. Lack of space forbids here anything more than the statement that they are distinguished by range of view, charm of style and thorough moral and intellectual sanity. An American not beyond anxious solicitude as to what Europe thinks of our republic would turn first to the essay on Paul Bourget's Retour d'Amérique and to that on Mdlle. Dugard's work on American society. M. Deschamps was evidently not a little amused by Bourget's impressions and those of some other returning

Frenchmen. A somewhat dyspeptic boulevardier, notwithstanding his high gifts, Bourget found America too large a problem for his philosophic perception. Men and women found malign delight in furnishing him with astounding "impressions," reproduced in his book. Mr. Deschamps writes with sympathy of Mdlle. Dugard's surprised but appreciative view.

A Frenchman, as M. Deschamps, who knows Germany and can be just to it, who has been trained in the understanding of foreign conditions by so complicated a study as Greece and Turkey, may be trusted justly to measure our shortcomings and to appreciate our excellencies. It is matter of sincere regret that we cannot do something to make him remember Hartford as a place in which he has been memorably happy."

Monsieur Deschamps, accompanied by M. Gofflot, arrived in Hartford on the afternoon of Saturday, the 23d. He was received at the station by Professors McCook and Martin, of the former of whom he was the guest during his stay. Notwithstanding his constant activity during the week since his arrival in America, M. Deschamps declared himself not at all fatigued and, since he had already lunched, glad at once to accept Prof. McCook's invitation to see the College. Messrs. Deschamps and Gofflot were shown the trophy room, the gymnasium, Alumni Hall, several of the students' rooms, the Chapel, and the physical, chemical and biological laboratories. At the College President Smith met the guests and accompanied them about. The guests showed themselves attentive and interested visitors, M. Deschamps making frequent brief notes and observing carefully the football and baseball pictures in the trophy room. He was struck by the class banners in Alumni Hall, and his eye rested with appreciation upon the banner of France between two American flags, placed there in honor of his visit. He admired the situation of the college and the architectural beauty of the main building. M. Deschamps made a brief visit with Prof. Martin at his rooms in Jarvis Hall. Later he visited Professor McCook's lecture room, the walls of

THE LECTURE ROOM OF PROF. JOHN J. MCCOOK.

which are adorned with a continuous series of pictures of sovereigns and great authors, illustrating the most important epochs of French history and literature. Among the autographs on the walls are those of Louis XIV, Napoleon I, and a number of distinguished French authors. Several of these are attached to letters having an important biographical and historical interest. Some of these M. Deschamps borrowed that he might note their contents. He showed a great interest in the excellence and completeness of the whole equipment of the laboratories, and especially in the great number of practical devices in the biological laboratory.

M. Deschamps lectured in Alumni Hall at 8 o'clock, on "Victor Hugo et Son Siècle," speaking in French. The lecturer did not attempt to treat in detail the whole life of Hugo, and his whole literary production. He confined himself to his author as poet and dwelt only on certain phases of his poesy, but these he treated with characteristic felicity. Clearness of enunciation and a sympathetic quality of voice, with gestures increasing in freedom and grace as the speaker became more animated, were the marked characteristics of his delivery. On beginning his address, the speaker expressed his thanks for the courteous language in which he had been introduced by President Smith. Entering upon the consideration of his subject, he spoke of the conditions of Hugo's birth as the son of an officer in the French army, speaking of his wandering life as the result of the changing duties assigned to his father, and dwelt at length upon the humbler ancestry of the poet. The lecturer said that Hugo's poetry had begun with his birth. Hugo was often accused of excessive antithesis, but it must be remembered that his whole life was made up of antitheses. What greater antithesis than the rise and culmination of the glory of Napoleon, followed by his fall? In the poetry of Victor Hugo, we find in equal perfection the note of triumph and the note of pity. His poetry of childhood is especially beautiful, finding its inspiration in the peculiarly happy childhood which he himself passed. The lecturer

spoke of the love letters of Hugo, simple and plain, but expressing the profoundness of his affections, which all his life were the source of his sweetest poesy.

Poetry in and to Victor Hugo was not artificial. It was the perfect and complete expression of the man with all the noble emotions of humanity. In conclusion, the lecturer looked forward to the time when our own country might produce a poet who should voice all the aspirations of our complex civilization. In the course of his lecture M. Deschamps read a number of illustrative extracts which his beautifully trained elocution almost interpreted to those but slightly familiar with his language. Triumph and pathos spoke in voice and gesture, and the audience which listened to his address of an hour and a half regretted only its speedy end.

After dinner M. Deschamps had expressed an interest in the "yells" of American educational institutions. After the lecture the students gave in honor of their distinguished guest the Trinity College "yell."

On Sunday M. Deschamps attended mass at St. Peter's, his religious belief being Roman Catholic, and afterwards went to East Hartford to attend service at St John's Episcopal Church, of which Professor McCook is rector. He lunched with Professor Babbitt who had studied at the American School at Athens as M. Deschamps at the French, though at different times. Their bond of interest and means of communication were Greek. M. Deschamps left for Boston in the afternoon, but not until he had taken a hasty look at Hartford, and carried away a large number of snap shots taken by his secretary, who worked his kodak with much assiduity. M. Deschamps expressed himself as delighted with the city and with the attentions he had received during his visit.

The issue of Le Temps for March 16th contained an article from M. Deschamps entitled La Littérature Française et les Universités d'Amérique. In it he first pays a high tribute to Harvard, speaking of the place accorded in the curriculum to the literature as well as the

language of France, and noting the marked intelligence as well as the number of his Harvard audience. At New Haven he had two griefs. It is only recently that the French have imitated the Germans in granting the advantages of their higher institutions to foreigners on equal terms with natives. As a consequence, French science and literature in comparison with those of Germany seem neglected in many of our universities. The predominance of German authorities and of German methods at Yale produced a painful impression upon M. Deschamps as a patriotic Frenchman. The irritation was intensified by constant inquiries as to his views of the "Decadent School" of French literature, a school that he especially abhors when he considers it at all. It was a great relief to escape to Hartford and in particular to enjoy the hospitality for two days of Professor McCook and his family. M. Deschamps concludes his article with the following warm tribute to Hartford and to the family of Professor McCook:

"Quittons cela (the vexatious questions asked at Yale regarding the "Decadent School"). J'ai hâte de vous parler d'une contrée où l'on ne m'a pas parlé de toutes ces choses et où j'ai senti beaucoup de joie à voir la France intelligemment comprise, estimée, fidèlement aimée. C'est Hartford, la capitale du Connecticut, une cité fameuse dans l'histoire de l'indépendance américaine, et où l'on pratique ces solides vertus qui n'ont pas besoin de s'étaler avec emphase, pour apparaître aux yeux du voyageur édifié, charmé, conquis.

Quels agréables moments j'ai passés dans la maison de mon hôte, M. MacCook, professeur à Trinity! Si vous aimez les figures d'honnêtes gens, allez à Hartford, dans le Connecticut, et demandez le logis du professeur MacCook. J'ai vu là, pendant deux jours, trop rapidement écoulés, l'ancienne vie patriarcale que menaient, aux temps héroiques, les compagnons de Washington.

Hartford est ce qu'on appelle aux Etats-Unis une petite ville. Le nombre de ses habitants ne dépasse guère une centaine de milliers. C'est une cité de briques, dont l'accueil me fut indulgent. Je l'ai vue toute rose, sous un manteau de neige blanche.

L'audace croissante de l'architecture américaine n'a pas encore amoncelé, le long des rues de Hartford, ces monuments à vingt étages dont s'enorgueillissent les maçons de Chicago. On trouve encore, dans la capitale du Connecticut ces vestiges du passé auxquels les Américains ne sauraient renoncer sans détruire leurs titres de noblesse. A vrai dire, ce passé n'est pas encore très lointain. Les choses anciennes, en ce pays jeune, n'ont guère plus de cent ans. Mais ces reliques peu âgées rappellent des souvenirs très grands et très beaux. Les "blocks" tout neufs qui bordent la Cinquième-Avenue, à New-York, m'ont beaucoup moins touché que la maison de M. le professeur MacCook à Hartford. C'est une simple maison de bois, contemporaine des colons et des pionniers qui taillaient eux-mêmes, à coups de serpe, les solives de leur plancher.

J'en suis fier, me dit mon hôte avec un bon sourire. Trois générations se sont succédé sous ce toit.

Et il ajouta :

Je vous ferai voir, demain, des arbres qui ont eté plantés par les soldats de Lafayette.

Cette visite, dans un pays si attaché aux souvenirs et aux amitiés qui unissent l'Amérique et la France, mérite d'être racontée en détail. Ce sera pour un prochain numéro."

"IN THE TRACK OF THREE INVASIONS,"
THE LECTURE OF THE REV. DR. BOLLES.

The second in the series of lectures was delivered on the evening of Tuesday, Feb. 26th, by Professor Edwin C. Bolles of the class of 1855, now professor of history in Tufts College. The lecture was illustrated by beautiful pictures of historic scenes and the events rendering them famous were rapidly and eloquently reviewed.

By way of prelude Professor Bolles made a humorous apology for speaking in English, when so many other languages were subjects of instruction in the College and his immediate predecessor had spoken in French.

The Three Invasions in the mind of the lecturer were the Roman, the Saxon and the Norman invasions of England. The region made historic by them all is the counties of Kent and Sussex, which are not surpassed in natural beauty by the border lands of Scotland, while venerable churches and ancient castles everywhere recall momentous events. Scarcely more than fifty by twenty miles in extent, they are a little scene for so great a history. A view of the white cliffs of Dover explains the ancient name of Albion. Beneath them landed Julius Caesar. The famous Castle crowning them suggests memories of every epoch from the Roman. Within are a very ancient church and tower. The church though restored must have nearly the same appearance as when built. It contains many tombs of extremely ancient date. The tower has been for many years a lighthouse, shedding its beacon light out across the Strait. The Castle has been the landing place of almost all the sovereigns of Europe, who have visited England.

Ramsgate, once a fishing village, now a watering place, and situated on the Isle of Thanet, was described.

The Cathedral of Canterbury in moonlight, the choir, transept, nave and cloisters, the shrine of Thomas à Becket and the grave of the Black Prince, the church in Canterbury known as St. Martin's with its memories of Augustine and Ethelbert and Bertha, and the Cathedral of Rochester were shown. A view of the home of Dickens and a picture of the novelist seated in his study recalled less solemn memories.

Passing to Sussex the lecturer showed views of Battle Abbey and its vicinity and in conclusion brought before us Penshurst, the home of Philip and Algernon Sidney.

PROFESSOR MORSE ON JAPAN'S INDUSTRIAL ARTS.

The third lecture of the course was delivered on Tuesday, March 5th, by Professor Edward Sylvester Morse, by profession a zoologist but also distinguished as an ethnologist and archaeologist, and one of the first authorities in the field of Japanese ceramics. Born at Portland, Me., in 1838, he was educated at the Lawrence Scientific School, Cambridge, where his chief studies were with Louis Agassiz. He was professor of zoology in the Imperial University of Tokio, Japan, from 1877 to 1880.

Professor Morse has been a member of the National Academy of Sciences since 1876. He is a member of the Anthropological Society of Berlin and of the Aquatic Association of Japan, also of the Japan Society of London as well as of almost every American society of science, philology and art. In 1898 he received the Japanese decoration of the Order of the Rising Sun. From 1866 to 1871 he has lived in Salem, Mass., where he aided in founding the Peabody Academy of Sciences, of which he is now director, and in establishing the "American Naturalist," of which he became an editor. He is the author of a "First Book in Zoology," and of very many papers on zoology, ethnology and archaeology. On Japanese subjects he has written "Early Race of Man in Japan," and "Japanese Homes and Their Surroundings."

Professor Morse stated in beginning that he wished to correct an almost universal error which had an important bearing on his subject —that of supposing that the Japanese and Chinese were practically the same race. The Mongolian race was divided into two great divisions, the northern and southern. To the first of these belong the Japanese and to the second the Chinese. For this reason they are widely different in numerous respects, as to language, character and civilization. To understand the industrial arts of a nation, the lecturer said, one must appreciate its character from an artistic standpoint. The Japanese are among the most refined peoples of the world in their keen appreciation of beauty. For numerous things they have symbols,

which are similar to our symbol of the heart expressing love, or an anchor signifying hope. These, however, they do not keep in rigid conformity to a rule, but vary in the most beautiful ways, using them in their decorative work to express in the most delicate way a complimentary wish or greeting. This deep appreciation of beauty is due to the fact that the knowledge coming from study of the beautiful, is handed down from teacher to pupil for generations. In Japan, time and pains are not spared in the work of the artist. Following the principle of doing well whatever is done, they spend an infinite time on all artistic work—time which seems wasted until the result of the labor is placed before us. The lecturer, who can draw with equal ease with either hand, made a rapid sketch on the blackboard of a Japanese potter at work, illustrating the way in which the small hand lathe is held on the knees, and is turned with perfect steadiness by the arm resting against the body. In this way the most delicate and perfect curves may be obtained, in striking contrast to the result of the ordinary mechanical contrivances of other nations—a fact to which the lecturer alluded most humorously.

Professor Morse then took up the subject of work in metal, and accompanying his remarks by rapid drawings, showed how the perfect bronze casts are obtained, for which the Japanese are famous. The artist in the first place makes a most careful study of the object which is to be reproduced in the metal. A peacock was taken as an example. The worker in bronze, after a long study of the bird in all its positions, makes a model of it in wax, carefully moulding every feather in minute exactness. When a perfect model is finally made, it is enclosed in clay, exposed to intense heat for several days, and the melted wax is all removed. The bronze is then poured in, the metal cools, the clay is broken away, and a perfect reproduction is secured.

In another industry the Japanese excel—in the art of lacquering. Lacquer is the sap of a tree, which is obtained with great difficulty and consequently is very expensive. It is applied with the greatest care. A box which is to be lacquered is given but one coat of lacquer a year,

the process extending over twenty-one years. To apply each coat the lacquerer may go out to sea in a boat for ten miles, in order to be free from the dust of the land atmosphere. Thus an effect is produced which makes lacquer one of the most durable substances known. Lacquered bowls used continually for five or six hundred years show but very slight signs of wear, and lacquered objects which have lain at the bottom of the sea for over a year have been reclaimed almost uninjured.

Professor Morse concluded his lecture by a comparison between the Japanese and Chinese. He said that while the Japanese were a progressive nation, the Chinese were retrogressive. The Japanese had taken every advantage of the advance of civilization. They still preserve the patriotism and national character which have characterized them from the beginning.

MR. CHARLES F. SCOTT ON THE RECENT APPLICATIONS OF ELECTRICITY AS A MOTIVE POWER.

Alumni Hall was crowded on the evening of March 12th, to listen to Mr. Charles F. Scott, chief electrical engineer of the Westinghouse Co., and specially distinguished in connection with the works constructed for utilizing electrically the power at Niagara Falls. Mr. Scott compared the old style of street car lines with the modern, and the factories of ten years ago with those of today. He said that the great question was, not to obtain the power, but how to transport it to the required points, and to apply it; that electricity was the connecting link between power, as represented in the steam engine, and its application, as in the running of electric railways. Mr. Scott, illustrating with stereopticon, then went into a detailed description of the various parts of the dynamo. He spoke of the great increase in the size of dynamos, telling how ten years ago a machine eight feet high was considered large, while today the dynamos for the Manhattan Elevated Railroad are to be forty-three feet in height, with a revolving armature thirty-two feet in diameter.

Among the views was one of the electric system at Hartford, taken as an example of the most modern electrical methods. The speaker explained the great power gained by the reduction of the large voltage received to the comparatively small voltage expended. A map of the consumption of electrical power at Hartford was presented, showing how the surplus electricity is stored during the day to be used at night when the demand is above the average. Mr. Scott also spoke of the monster turbine which has recently been put in by the Hartford company, a machine which combines great power with economy, occupying a comparatively small space and capable of 3,000 horse power. The relation of Professor Robb to the Hartford company gave special interest to this portion of the lecture.

The next two views were of the plant at Niagara Falls. The lecturer spoke of the immense power continually wasted, amounting to over 6,000,000 horse power. The partial utilization of this power has been accomplished, and a picture was thrown on the screen showing the method used. This method was described in detail.

Pictures were then shown of the different applications of water-power to produce electricity in the West. The closing illustrations explained the transmission of electricity at very high voltage. Taking "Power" as a subject for his closing remarks, the lecturer spoke of its significance from every standpoint, and of electricity, the growing representative of power, as the greatest element in our recent advance and prosperity.

In connection with the regular instruction have been delivered as heretofore valuable courses of lectures on Hygiene by Dr. Beach and on Anatomy and Physiology by Dr. Morgan. A new and welcome lecturer has been Mr. Fisher who has been invested with the legal robe of Judge Hamersley as the expounder to the College of the Constitution. Old friends returned have been Dr. Bingham, who delivered in

the first week of March four most interesting lectures on Dante, and Mr. Pynchon, who delivered at the end of April and the beginning of May five exceptionally able lectures on the Geology of Connecticut, followed by a very successful Geological Excursion to the vicinity of Meriden on Saturday, May 4th.

CONFERENCE ON PHYSIOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY,

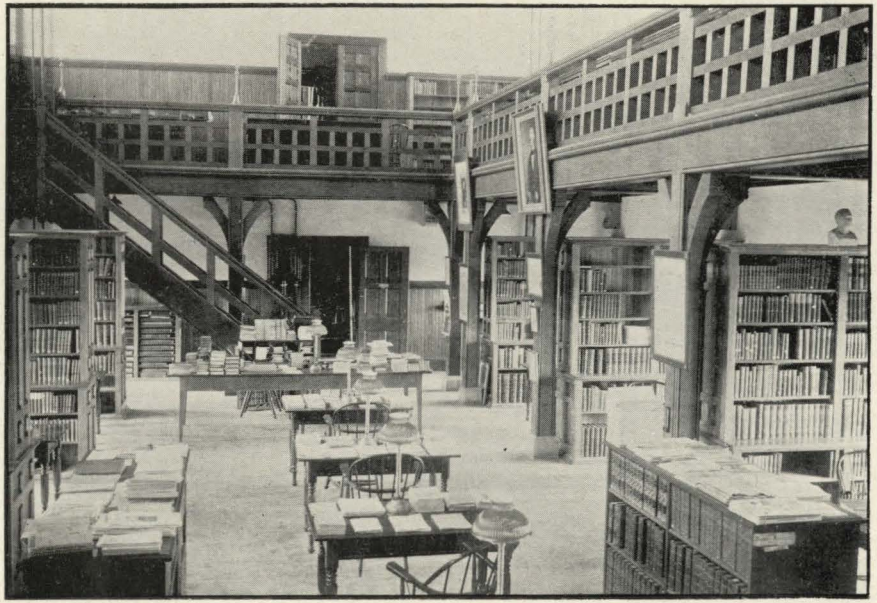
HELD IN THE HALL OF NATURAL HISTORY,
DEC. 8TH.

It is a noteworthy fact that on the day after the formal inauguration of the Hall of Natural History its doors were opened for a scientific conference, the precursor it is to be hoped of many like gatherings.

It was a Conference on Physiography and Geology. At 10 o'clock Principal Charles H. Keyes of the South School opened the session with a statement of the purpose of the meeting. Professor Edwards of Trinity then made a short address of welcome. He was followed by Professor William North Rice of Wesleyan, who discussed the physiographical features about Middletown and explained his methods in field excursions. Mr. William Orr of the Springfield High School then made an address on the physiography and geology of Forest Park and the vicinity. Professor W. M. Davis of Harvard made a few remarks on the subject. He was followed by Professor B. K. Emerson of Smith College, who spoke on the physical characteristics of Northampton and Mt. Tom. Mr. Jason T. Draper of Holyoke spoke of the sand dunes and the ancient Indian dwellings near Mt. Holyoke, showing the influence of topography on their location. After this address the meeting adjourned for luncheon in the College Commons.

At the afternoon session Professor W. M. Davis again addressed the conference on the physiographic features near Harvard University. A general discussion on the subject followed and the meeting adjourned at 4.30 o'clock. Among those present were: Professor H. E. Gregory of Yale, Professor Richard E. Dodge of Columbia University, Lyman

Richard Allen of the Massachusetts State Normal School, Joseph H. Keny of the Worcester High School, C. L. Goodrich of Holyoke, Miss Charlotte E. Deming of the Providence Normal School, Miss Mary I. Platt of the Brookline High School, F. P. Gulliver of St. Mark's School, Southboro, Mass., Mark S. W. Jefferson of Elmwood, Mass., A. B. Kimball of the Springfield High School, and Miss Clara A. Pease of the Hartford Public High School. During the afternoon several of those present at the conference made an examination of the fine cliffs in the rear of the College and secured specimens. The rock here is of peculiar formation and has always been of great interest to geologists, Lyell, the great English geologist, having pronounced it one of the most remarkable geological formations in this country.



THE NEW REFERENCE READING ROOM OF THE TRINITY COLLEGE LIBRARY.

PROGRESS IN THE LIBRARY.

Advances of the College perhaps even more significant from their relation to its whole intellectual life than the erection of the Hall of Natural History have been the opening in the former Museum of the new Reference Reading Room and the marked growth of the Library as the result of generous gifts in money and in books.

The accompanying illustration shows the beauty and the comfort of the room. A specially noteworthy feature is seen in the electric lights about the Room and on each reading table. The wiring was personally supervised by Professor Robb.

As the appropriation made by the Trustees in June last provided only for the expense of wiring, a number of the graduates and Prof. Robb himself have generously defrayed the cost of the lamps and fixtures. The graduates who have assisted in furnishing the $150 required for these were W. J. Boardman, '54, W. G. Davies, '60, Prof. Henry Ferguson, '68, A. S. Murray, '71, W. C. Skinner, '76, F. L. Wilcox, '80, D. M. Bohlen, '82, R. Thorne, '85, Rev. James Goodwin, '86, E. B. Hatch, '86, F. E. Haight, '87, and C. H. Tibbitts, '87.

The Library has been open with few exceptions on every working day of the College year from 10 A. M. to 12 M., from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M., *and since Feb. 12th on five evenings of each week from 7 P. M. to 9 P. M.*

Reference books such as encyclopaedias and dictionaries; the best, most needed and latest books bearing upon the subjects taught, and periodicals have been brought together in the Reference Reading Room.

The Library has been used as never before. Under the new conditions it has become a favorite resort. Professors and instructors have assigned an increasing amount of supplementary reading and investigation.

The number of readers in May, 1900, was 195, in May of the present year 476. The number of volumes taken out has been 478 in excess of that of the previous year.

491 volumes have been purchased during the year, 213 from the Main Library Fund, 64 from the Alumni Library Fund, 123 from the Thomas McKean Fund, and 91 from the Special Library Fund initiated by Mr. Sydney G. Fisher.

On May 1, 1901, Mr. F. E. Haight, '87, Treasurer of the Samuel Hart Fund forwarded $15 as the first quarter's income. Orders for books were at once sent out, but the volumes have not been received in time to be noted in the report of the Librarian for June 1st. Dr. Hart has expressed the wish that the income of the Fund raised in his honor be expended first for books relating to the Latin language and literature, and, when this department is reasonably complete, for the whole field of classical philology.

The gifts of books, pamphlets, maps and periodicals number 1,421 volumes, 755 pamphlets, 13 maps and 225 numbers of periodicals.

For the 91 volumes purchased from the Special Fund, the 123 from the McKean Fund and the greater number of the gifts of books just mentioned the College is under lasting obligation to the impulse given by its zealous trustee, Mr. Sydney G. Fisher of '79, in two eloquent letters sent within the year to all the Alumni.

Mr. Carlton's Report to the President contains a complete list of subscribers to the Special Library Fund and a complete list of donors of books. It has been proposed to have printed such a number of the Librarian's Report that it will be possible to send a copy to every alumnus and donor. In other institutions it is often the custom to publish in their Bulletins all reports, including those of Treas-

urer, Professors and Librarian. To go to the expense of printing the whole of the Librarian's Report or even the long lists of subscribers and donors in this Bulletin would be unwarrantable without special authority and a much larger appropriation than is now made for its issue. The Bulletin therefore contents itself with emphasizing the completeness and interest of the Report and noting a few of its details. Among the latter not already mentioned are the recommendation of a special appropriation for the purchase of periodicals, longer notes on specially valuable gifts of books, a note on the the extremely useful gift by Prof. Ferguson of $100 for binding, of which $66 have already been expended in binding 100 volumes, an account of the new subject-author card catalogue in preparation, a discussion of the plan of making the Library specially strong in the departments of Government Publications and of the History of the American Church, a suggestion of the feasibility and desirability of publishing certain Bibliographical Monographs dealing with departments in which the Library is especially rich.

The Report closes with a recognition of the able regular assistance of Messrs. Van De Water and Hutchinson and of the valuable aid at special times of Messrs. W. P. Brown, White, Weibel, Trumbull and Morehouse.

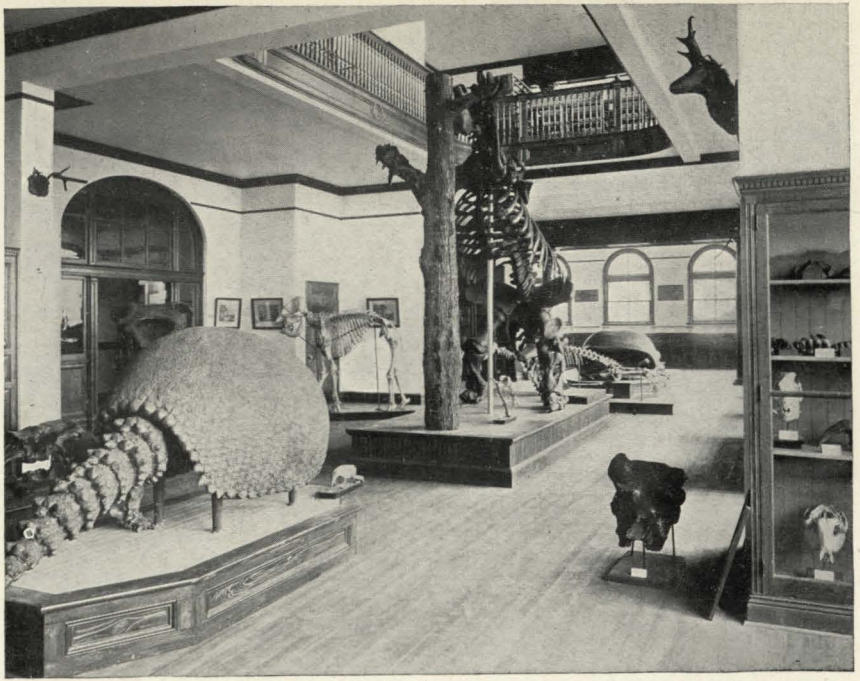
PROGRESS IN THE MUSEUM.

Professor Edwards and Mr. Hahn have devoted a great deal of time to classifying and labeling according to the best methods the collections of the Museum. The guiding idea has been that of the formation of a so-called synoptic collection, consisting of an adequate number of typical specimens. It is hoped in time to have a printed catalogue in which the names of the objects may be accompanied by brief explanations and references to literature.

Surprise has been felt at the extent and value of the material now possessed, but very much must be acquired in order rightly to carry out the synoptic idea. Every gift is therefore welcome. A most valuable promised gift is that of a collection of 2,000 specimens of insects from Mr. H. D. Goodale of Suffield.

Prof. Ferguson has deposited in the Museum the valuable emu and marsupial skins brought by him from Australia and a specimen of the most singular of living animals, the ornithorhyncus anatinus or duck-bill of Vandiemen's Land and Australia.

Ideas are the first step in progress. A good idea tends to realize itself. Two have been suggested that have an important bearing upon the development of the Museum. One has been already mentioned in the Bulletin. It is that of having a Trinity Biological Sloop, which should be a moving biological laboratory to cruise in the summer months in southern waters. The advantage of such a thing would be very great in stimulating practical biological work and very important additions might be made to our collections of marine objects. Princeton sends geological expeditions every year to the West and has sent a scientific expedition even to Patagonia. Bowdoin has sent one to Labrador to investigate the great Hamilton Fall.



Chelonian,
gift of Mrs. Henry A. Perkins

Megatherium,
gift of Junius S. Morgan

THE VERTEBRATE COLLECTION IN THE HALL OF NATURAL HISTORY

The second idea is analogous to that so fruitfully applied to the Library, namely, the interesting of the whole body of Alumni in adding to our collections in Natural History. The conception of the idea being a mark of progress the following appeal to the Alumni, sent to the Bulletin, is here presented:

"COLLECTORS WANTED FOR THE TRINITY MUSEUM.

Trinity having recently built one of the best College Museums in New England, it is important that it should be filled with material that will teach the great facts and principles of science by object lessons. The material which came out of our old museum though good in its way is almost lost in our present large quarters.

A great deal can be done by the alumni in different parts of the country if they will interest themselves. Some of them live in parts of the West where valuable fossil specimens can still be obtained for nothing or for small sums. Others know of private collections of birds, animals, insects or marine life which the owners may be willing to give or sell. Some one perhaps is near a native Indian tribe in a comparatively short time to pass out of existence; or another may be about to travel in Mexico, Central America or the Philippines and at small cost of time and money can procure valuable anthropological or natural history specimens.

Let Trinity have the advantage of your services in whatever your locality can produce. We want good specimens of real merit which we do not already possess. If you feel awakened, correspond with the head of our Natural History Department, Professor Charles Lincoln Edwards.

Let every one who is interested in this work send in his name and address to the department. Perhaps we can form a little Natural History or Archaeological Association such as is found in some other colleges. Let your Alma Mater hear from you and know that you are still alive and stirring. You will be assisting in the great cause of education.

In the Museum and Laboratories of the new Hall of Natural History, Trinity has unusual advantages to offer to students looking toward the profession of teaching, or investigation in some branch of natural history, or the study of medicine.

In the plan of the Museum the first floor is given to the Vertebrates, with sections for fish, amphibia, reptiles, birds and mammals. The second floor contains the Invertebrates and a section for Anthropology, while the third floor is devoted to Geology and Botany.

It is planned to have each order of animals and plants represented by at least one typical species in a complete series. If for instance a mammal, by one specimen stuffed, the skeleton of another individual and a third dissected and accompanied by a water-colored sketch with the parts all plainly labeled in as untechnical terms as possible so that "he who runs may read" and learn something of nature rather than simply gaze at cases full of objects.

A card is provided to indicate all scientific details and the name of the donor. In time through the organized work of our Alumni Trinity will have collections of the greatest value, the pride and glory of her loyal sons.

Recent gifts include a collection of insects, stuffed birds, mammals and snakes, Indian arrowheads, minerals and sub-tropical marine invertebrates while valuable emu and marsupial skins from Australia have been deposited in the Museum.

It is to be hoped that we may soon reach the point of sending out expeditions to take part with other collegiate institutions in the great work of investigating the origin of species, and what remains of the ancient world, its animals in the rocks and caves and its men in their buried cities. Some of the Alumni might be of great assistance in these undertakings.

One of the first expeditions that should be undertaken, and an easy one, would be a visit of one or two of our Alumni to Indian tribes that still have original bows and arrows, spears, hatchets, clothes, war dress, cooking utensils and the implements for playing games.

Two gentlemen from Philadelphia went last summer and brought back magnificent collections. Within a very short time all these things will have disappeared. Let us have some of them for Trinity before they are all gone.

Such an expedition would add to the pleasure of a summer's outing the satisfaction of advancing science and of serving the College. Some of our Alumni are near certain of the tribes.

Material of the kind wanted can be obtained from all of the following tribes:

Sac and Fox, Tama, Iowa, fifty-one miles west of Cedar Rapids;
Arapahoe, Fort Washakie, Fremont Co., Wyoming;
Shoshone, Fort Washakie, Fremont Co., Wyoming;
Bannocks, Ross Fork, Ingham Co., Idaho;
Piutes, Pyramid Lake, Washoe Co., Nevada;
The Utes, Fort Duchesne, Uintah Co., Utah;
The Pomo, Ukiah, Cal., ninety miles north of San Francisco;
The Athabaskan Tribes in Humboldt Co. and on the Klamath, Cal.;
The Makahs, near Cape Flattery, Wash.;
The Kwakinth, on the opposite shore;
The Umatillas near Pendleton, Oregon;
The Sioux Reservations in Dakota and Montana;
The Chippewa Reservations in Cass Co., Minnesota;
The Micmacs in Nova Scotia;
The Iroquois Reservation in New York, (see Donaldson's book);
The tribes in Arizona, New Mexico, the Navajo, Zuñis, &c.

Remember that it is not the knickknacks and curios which the Indians now manufacture for sale that we want, but the evidences of their former wild life. These they are apt to conceal for various reasons, and one must exercise skill and patience in order to possess them.

Who are the sportsmen and hunters among the Alumni? Let us have their names and addresses. Let us us hear from the physicians also. Above all others they should be interested in our Museum, for the facts of comparative anatomy therein displayed are fundamental to human anatomy.

INSTRUCTION AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF DEPARTMENTS.

Important as are buildings, libraries and laboratories, they are only necessary aids to instruction and study, which go on as a rule without noise like the processes of growth and nutrition. The vital concern of a College is the effective representation in the curriculum of every great subject; the right coordination and correlation of subjects into Departments; such a specialization, arrangement and limitation of the work of each instructor as will make his instruction most effective; endeavor by wise thoughtfulness and generous treatment to secure for him advance in attainment and the crowning privilege of productive scholarship.

A grouping into distinct Faculties of the members of the corps of instruction, as named in the catalogue of 1900-1901, would yield the following scheme:

I. FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY:	Metaphysics and Logic, The President and Mr. Lilienthal Ethics, Prof. Pynchon
II. FACULTY OF HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE:	Prof. Ferguson Dr. Fisher Mr. Watkins
III. FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE:	English, Prof. Johnson Greek, Prof. Babbitt Latin, Dr. Simonds Greek and Latin, Mr. Cleasby Modern, Prof. McCook Modern, Prof. Martin Italian Literature, Dr. Bingham Oriental, Prof. Martin Bibliography, Mr. Carlton Elocution, Mr. Pratt

IV. FACULTY OF MATHEMATICS AND THE PHYSICAL AND NATURAL SCIENCES:

Mathematics, Mr. Flynn, pro temp.
Mathematics, Mr. Honey
Astronomy, Mr. Flynn, pro temp.
Chemistry, Prof. Riggs
Physics, Prof. Robb
Physics, Mr. Haight
Geology, Mr. Pynchon
Biology, Prof. Edwards
Biology, Mr. Hahn
Anatomy and Physiology, Dr. Morgan
Hygiene, Dr. Beach
Hygiene, Dr. McCook
Physical Training, Mr. Velte

Here are four distinct Faculties. The habit of thus contemplating all the instructors in each group of related subjects as a distinct Faculty makes clear the present status of our instructing force, and at the same time brings to view the desirability of certain advances. It is characteristic of a feeble college, or rather of an ill-equipped school, to impose upon instructors too many related or any unrelated subjects. Differentiation and specialization are the principles of progress. A college must not rest until it secures such endowments that every proper subject may be represented and each distinct subject by a competent specialist. Earlier catalogues of Trinity College have contained such designations as "professor of Ancient Languages," "professor of Chemistry and Natural Science." The degree of specialization now attained is very gratifying, but there are some survivals in name and in fact of the agglutinative period.

History, which may well employ the whole effort of several professors, is associated with the kindred but distinct subject of Political Science, vast in itself but vaster still when viewed in connection with its modern outgrowth, Sociology.

Prof. Ferguson has generously provided the College with an assistant in History and Political Science. His generosity and the ability with which he has occupied the whole of the double chair do not render less imperative the establishment of a distinct professorship of Political Science.

In no respect have our universities and colleges made a more distinct advance in the last decade than in the teaching of English. This includes three distinct departments of instruction that should be confided to distinct professors, viz.: first, English Philology proper, beginning with Old English or Anglo-Saxon as the basis of all the subsequent development; secondly, the History of English Literature and Aesthetic Criticism; thirdly, Rhetoric and effective practical training in English composition. A college may congratulate itself if this triple burden has been borne so successfully, as has been the case with us. In the nature of things it cannot be borne by one man with equal success in all the fields. Trinity College, so happy in its historian and critic of English literature, has no instructor in Old English, a subject in which our sister Church college, Hobart, is strong. The patience and the labor requisite to teach English composition successfully can not be exacted of a professor who is expected to treat the whole development of English literature. A full equipment in English would demand the addition of professors of English Philology and of Rhetoric. Our own graduates, Child of the University of Pennsylvania and of Bryn Mawr, Belden of the University of Missouri, and Frye of the University of Nebraska, might furnish them.

The practical result produced by Prof. McCook as Professor of Modern Languages is remarkable. He teaches French, German, Italian and Spanish. He has been assisted in French and Spanish and once in German by Prof. Martin. At least in their capacity to read the languages taught and probably also in the degree of their ability to speak them, the students of Trinity College are not behind those of any other institution.

Notwithstanding the excellence of the results attained, it is, however, possible to conceive of a great advance. The professors of Greek and Latin are professors of their respective languages and literatures. An endeavor is made to give the student a view of the development of the literatures from the beginning to their latest periods. The languages are treated in their historical development.

An urgent demand of the day is that the professor of modern languages be not merely a *maître de langues*, but also a professor of the language and the literature, a philologist in his understanding of the language, and an appreciator of the whole course of the literature in it. Such a result is not possible without differentiation. A wise step taken in many institutions has been to give to the incumbent a choice between Romance and Germanic languages and then, when possible, to establish distinct professorships of the languages in each class.

Every course of instruction in language should be accompanied by, or culminate in, lectures on the history of the literature. It would be a great gain, and one to be secured at a comparatively small expense, to have those lectures delivered by able young Frenchmen, Germans, Italians and Spaniards, each in his own language. Elementary and general linguistic instruction can be given as well or better by the native American, who has been adequately trained. Foreigners should deliver lectures in their own language. At the end of two or three weeks the student would understand everything. The ear would have been trained. Speaking would follow. Linguistic possession would become vital and effectual.

There is in the College a professor bearing the title of Professor of Oriental and Modern Languages. The adoption of the designation was dictated by the circumstances of the time which still exist. Though there might not be a sufficient number of students to warrant a separate professorship of Oriental Languages, it was thought desirable, first, to give to students preparing for the ministry the advantage afforded by a number of colleges of such training in Hebrew as the properly prepared theological matriculant has in Greek; secondly, to give to students of the classical and modern languages who should desire it, some acquaintance with Sanskrit as an introduction to comparative philology.

The instructor in these subjects was at the same time to give such instruction in modern Languages as to relieve the congestion in that department.

It is to be hoped that the time may come, it may be remote, when the College will be able to have a distinct professor of Oriental Languages, and that a following step will be to have distinct professorships of the Semitic and of the Indo-Iranian languages.

The professor of the former would teach Hebrew, Arabic, Assyrian and their congeners, and the history and archaeology of the peoples, whose languages they were or are.

The professor of the latter would teach Sanskrit and its modern relative Pali, and Persian in its several stages. He would give his students a view of Brahmanism and Buddhism in the role of the one in India, of the other in almost all Asia. He would treat of Mazdaism in its relation to western religion and philosophy. He would treat of the fascinating subjects, the India of to-day and Persia as related to the ambitions of Russia and the safety of India. General Oriental History has always had a special claim. The geography and history of the Orient of to-day are subjects of the greatest living interest and importance. A reference to the recent catalogues of Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Princeton, Cornell and the Universities of Pennsylvania, Chicago and California, shows the importance now attached to the language and history of the Orient.

Trinity College is one of the fourteen institutions supporting the American School of Oriental Study and Research at Jerusalem. This is not by an appropriation of the Trustees, but by a generous annual gift of Prof. Ferguson, who made brilliant studies in Semitic philology before he was drawn to the pursuit of history. The School at Jerusalem confers each year a fellowship of $500 upon the person holding the baccalaureate degree of any college or university, and having an acquaintance with the Greek of the Septuagint, New Testament and early Church Fathers and some knowledge of Hebrew, Syriac and modern Arabic, who passes the best examination in the geography and history of Palestine alike during the Biblical and the Roman periods, the elements of Palaeography, and of Patristics.

In the subjects of the history and geography of Palestine, Hebrew, Syriac and Arabic it would be a reasonable object of the Semitic instruction in Trinity College to give the student a solid beginning of the knowledge required in this competition, just as preparation for the fellowship examinations of the American Schools of Archaeology at Athens and at Rome might be a reasonable object in the classical courses of the College.

SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY WORK.

It was the idea of the original suggesters of this Bulletin that it should present at least in abstract papers embodying researches by the Faculty; not essays of the current magazine type, but distinct contributions to knowledge.

The idea was admirable, but it is not likely that those who conceived it considered fully the conditions necessary to its realization.

A great number of the most noteworthy contributions to knowledge, in so far as they have issued from universities and colleges, have first appeared in the form of lectures which have been afterwards collected into books. The preparation of a lecture on an important part of a great subject, that shall represent absolutely the highest and latest and all the existing knowledge on its topic and furthermore distinctly add to it, is a task demanding of all but supreme minds the most favorable conditions. Among those conditions are rigid specialization, limitation of hours of instruction, exemption from distracting unrelated work, and pecuniary compensation more nearly correspondent with the results desired. "Man doth not live by bread only," but still he does live by bread, however spiritual his aspirations and the nature of his work.

All effort must be made in the choice of men and in giving them the most favorable conditions for work, to make the College intellectually productive. The adoption of the measures proper to that end may in time bring from the College scientific and literary contributions comparable to those of Trinity College, Cambridge, or Trinity College, Dublin. Meantime we may be grateful for signs of original intellectual production.

On the scientific side of the College Professors Riggs, Robb and Edwards have been busily engaged in research each in his field, but the results are not yet ready for publication.

While publishing through Charles Scribner's Sons an original and lucid elementary treatise on Descriptive Geometry Prof. Honey has rendered valuable services in the actuarial department of life insurance.

Prof. Robb has acted as Consulting Expert to the Hartford Electric Light Co., and the Camden Ship-building Co., has been in consultation with the General Electric Co., and has been called as an expert witness in one of the most important of recent law suits involving electrical questions. An interesting fact connected with Prof. Robb's recent lectures is that he was able to exhibit one of the first six Nernst Lamps that came from the Westinghouse factories and this three weeks before their appearance at the Pan-American Exposition. The Nernst Lamp is a recent invention of Prof. Nernst of Göttingen. While at work upon it Prof. Nernst availed himself of the intelligent assistance of the late Frederick MacDonald Goddard of the Class of 1896, the first Russell Fellow of the College, and was so favorably impressed that, when George Westinghouse, Jr., purchased the American rights, Prof. Nernst recommended to Mr. Westinghouse, Mr. Goddard, as a suitable person to superintend the exploitation of the patent in America. As a tribute to the advanced position in things electrical taken by Trinity College and by Hartford, Mr. Westinghouse at the beginning of May gave three of the lamps to Prof. Robb, at the same time giving three to Mr. Austin C. Dunham, the President of the Hartford Electric Light Co.

Prof. Riggs's chemical authority has recently been appealed to in an inquiry by a committee of the Legislature as to the relative force of explosives.

Prof. Edwards has been working steadily on the collection of Pedate Holothurians lent him by the Smithsonian Institution that he may prepare a monograph upon that remarkable type. The ability of Prof. Edwards to inspire his students to research is shown in a treatise by Mr. Hahn almost ready for publication on Phrynosoma and in good work by Mr. Hinnen on Holothurians.

On the literary side of the College the year has furnished four contributions. At the meeting of the Connecticut Historical Society on Dec. 4th, Prof. Johnson gave on "The Puritan and his Literature" a lecture that was itself literature.* [It is given elsewhere.]

At the last meeting of the American Philological Association Prof. Babbitt read on "The Use of μή in Questions" a paper the acuteness and lucidity of which suggests the excellence of his Greek grammar to be published in the autumn. Most people feel towards grammarians and grammar the spirit of Browning's Grammarian's Funeral. There are, however, philologists and philologists and grammarians and grammarians. As represented by Lane and Gildersleeve and Babbitt, syntax is unfettered by lazy tradition, it becomes a fresh statement of the results of inductive investigation in the phenomena of speech, a contribution to psychology, expressed so clearly and incisively as to impart a charm.

The first number of the Bulletin mentioned Mr. Carlton as the author of the Introduction to a facsimile reprint by the Acorn Club of a remarkable little book of the Colonial Era, Samuel Stone's Catechism. The third spoke of his not yet printed Bibliography of Printed Texts in Old English or Anglo-Saxon and of his appointment to prepare for the Acorn Club, of which Dr. Hoadly was the only honorary member, a memoir of that scholar, setting forth the extent and character of his historical and antiquarian work. Mr. Carlton has recently written the Historical Introduction to another publication of the Acorn Club, the "Relation of the Pequot Warres, written in 1660 by Lieutenant Lion Gardener and now First Printed from the Original Manuscript with an Historical Introduction." Aside from its intrinsic interest Gardener's Relation is of special interest to Trinity College from the fact that the manuscript has been given to the College by Mr. George E. Hoadley in accordance with a memorandum left by his brother, Dr. Charles J. Hoadly. Mr. Carlton's labors upon Samuel Stone's Catechism and upon Gardener's Relation suggest the hope that he may in time become a librarian of the type of Justin Winsor.

*On Prof. Johnson's Outline History of English and American Literature see Bulletin, No. 3, p. 75.

Prof. Ferguson has printed, not published, a syllabus of admirable lectures on the Elements of Church History. The perusal of the full syllabus prompts the wish that the lectures may be published as a book.

THE PURITAN AND HIS LITERATURE.

The Substance of a Lecture by Professor Johnson before the Connecticut Historical Society, Dec. 4th.

Every nation that has made a mark in the history of the world is of composite blood. The blending usually results from the occupation of the territory of one race by victorious invaders. The Englishman is Germanic on an uncertain sub-stratum of Celtic, and centuries later he received a portion of the blood of Norman Frenchmen, themselves a people compounded of Danish and Gallic elements. It has been said that there are eight varieties of Englishmen, all brave except one, and all capable of understanding a joke but nine. Without recognizing so many ethnic classes it is quite evident that there are two main varieties of the species Englishman. One inherits Saxon and the other inherits Norman traditions. One is by nature aristocratic and the other democratic. One reverences authority and tradition, and the other is guided by individualism and a regard for the moral law. The collision of these classes makes English history. One adheres to the forms of the past, the other expresses, or tries to express, the spirit of the present. The collisions between them result in progress but prevent iconoclasm, and the nearly even balance between radicals and conservatives accounts for the fact that, when Englishmen reform church or state, they change the practical workings of an institution but retain the ornamental part, the old names and vestments. They build on the past and never seek to eradicate as Frenchmen do.

In the seventeenth century the collision between Norman or Cavalier and Saxon or Puritan was bitter and prolonged, and resulted in establishing principles of civic rights with the retention of many of the trappings of aristocracy and royalty. Before it was finally settled in

1660, during the period when the royalist party seemed likely to prevail, there came to America a number of English men and women estimated as not less than 3,000. These settled in the parts of New England adjacent to Plymouth and Boston and to Hartford and New Haven. They were all or nearly all of the class which inherited the Saxon tradition. They are known to us as the Pilgrim and the Puritan settlers. Their descendants have thus far been the controlling element in the American civilization of the North, and have imparted to it and to its literary expression certain marked characteristics. If I dwell upon some of the weaknesses and failures of this literary expression, it is because the many admirable qualities of the character of the settlers and their descendants—of which no one is more sensible than I—are commonly insisted on to the exclusion of a general view which would consider their short-comings as well as their excellencies.

Mathew Arnold's definition of literature as a "criticism of life" is as satisfactory a one as any other, more so than many, because it refers to content and informing spirit rather than to investiture. Hardly a book is written in which there is not a "criticism of life" in this sense, because there is always an attitude on the part of the writer. I had to read a book by an English humorist, Anstey, the other day. It was amusing but it did not mean anything. It had to do with the superficial incongruities which might result from bringing into contact the imagined world of the Arabian Knights and the real world of London of to-day. Then I had to read a story of Mr. Clemens's, "The Man Who Corrupted Hadleyburgh," and I could not but notice that while it was less amusing than the extravaganza of the Englishman, it was far more satisfying. There was something real underneath it. It was a criticism of human nature though in the form of a fable of impossibilities. Let us then take Mathew Arnold's definition of literature as a guide in the few words we have to say about the Puritan's literature.

Proceeding from the definition of literature as a criticism of life, we note that the first reason for the deficiency of that which the Puritans produced in America, arises from the fact that their estimate of life

though sound, was limited. The great principle of moral responsibility, of right and wrong as criteria of conduct, they apprehended. Its recognition was a part of their intimate natures. But the principle of the beautiful wrought into the texture of the external world, as eternal and divine as righteousness, they did not apprehend nor love. Duty to God so filled their consciousness that there was no room for those aspirations towards interpreting His world, by which the nature of the eternal is as much revealed to man as it is by the moral law. Coming from that part of the English people more susceptible to moral than to aesthetic emotion and coming to a land which challenged them to a life of labor and one which in no way suggested to the imagination sensuous beauty, it is little to be wondered at that the writings of the Puritans are destitute of literary form or literary inspiration. They wrote nothing that we read for its own sake, though much that we read for theirs, and the more we read Bradford's Journal, for instance, the more we are filled with respect for those sincere, thoroughly honest, uncompromising, but limited Englishmen we call the American Puritans.

No doubt when Michael Wigglesworth wrote his "Day of Doom," he was serious and earnest, but seriousness and earnestness though admirable qualities in a book or a poem are not enough to make it literary. We have long ceased to agree with the Puritan divines. We admire their sincerity, but it is not vitally related to our thought. The sermons of Jonathan Edwards are strong and cogent arguments but avail nothing to us because we instinctively deny his premises. In addition to the fact that the life-conception of the Puritan was erroneous and consequently his criticism of life fundamentally unsound, may be taken the fact that by reason of his temperament he had no perception of beauty. The emotional art of music was foreign to his nature and, though he evolved a simple form of architecture not without a stately attraction, there is little to prove that delight in beautiful form was natural to him. Had he taken pleasure in any embodiments of the beautiful, he would have considered such pleasure worldly if not sinful. The ministers who brought out the "Bay Psalm Book" said in the preface: "If therefore the verses are are not always so smooth

and elegant as some may desire or expect, let them consider that God's altar needs not our polishings, Ex. 20,* for we have respected rather a plaine translation rather than to smooth our verses with the sweetnesse of any paraphrase, and so have attended Conscience rather than Elegance, fidelity rather than poetry—that soe we may sing in Sion the Lord's songs of prayse according to his owne will, untill he take us from hence and wipe away all our teares and bid us enter into our master's joye to sing eternall Halleluiahs."

Just seventeen years before this the "First Folio" of Shakespeare's plays had been published, but of course the Puritan divines would not have read so ungodly a book, though the great Puritan poet called him "sweetest Shakespeare, Fancy's child." But King James's version had been published for thirty years and must have been accessible to the translators, though they may have given the Geneva Bible more authority. But they get no echo of the phrase or the rhythm of either. The Puritan was not literary himself nor was he the cause of literature in others. There was no expansiveness nor variety in his social life. He does not make a good background. He originated few picturesque or poetic traditions. He makes a pretty good bronze statue and in the hands of a great genius he might be the subject for a great painting, but Hawthorne is the only one who has been able to use his iron, unyielding figure in artistic fiction. North of him in a still more barbarous country were some settlers of another race incomparably his inferiors in the solid elements of character, but the French of Canada lend themselves readily to fiction; everything about them is so picturesque, they touch life in so many points, that writers instinctively choose to make Canada the scene of historical romances.

But even if we admit that Puritan literature has no merit as literary art and is simply a collection of historical documents illustrating the character of our forefathers, its value is incalculable. It increases

*Ex. 20, 25. And if thou make me an altar of stone, thou shalt not build it of hewn stones: for if thou lift up thy tool upon it, thou hast polluted it. [Editor.]

our self-respect to learn what manner of men they were. The men who are capable of living up to their convictions are of a higher grade than the men of artistic power. A passion for righteousness is a higher emotional development than a passion for beauty. The wholesome sincerity of the Puritan is a better basis whereon to build than is the imaginative loyalty of the Cavalier, true to his king and his church, right or wrong. Consequently the Puritan is the founder of states that endure because he recognizes a metaphysical principle, not a tradition, as the guide of conduct.

But the Puritan possessed a vigorous intellect as well as a strong will. He read the New Testament and he acknowledged that it was a later revelation than the Hebrew Books. The Unitarian revolt from the rigorous interpretation of Calvinism opened to him a new world-conception. The thought of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man leavened his austerity. With the conviction that the Creator was good came the perception that the world was beautiful and a comprehension of the poets of other creeds and races. Emerson, Longfellow, Hawthorne and Whittier wrote the literature of the Puritan in the righteous spirit of Puritan ethics no longer confined by the narrow Puritan interpretation of life. Those to whom beauty is the sole regulating principle may say that it still lacks scope, passion and color; to us their sons, to use Mathew Arnold's words again, it seems a just and adequate "criticism of life" by men who "saw clear and thought straight," clearer and straighter than their ancestors could, but yet by the same spiritual light which illuminated the narrow horizon of the Puritan settlers.

A STUDY FROM THE LABORATORIES

BY

WOOLSEY MCALPINE JOHNSON, B. A. 1898, Graduate Student.

[From the Electrical World and Engineer, April 20th, 1901.]

THE ELECTROLYTIC PURIFICATION OF MERCURY.

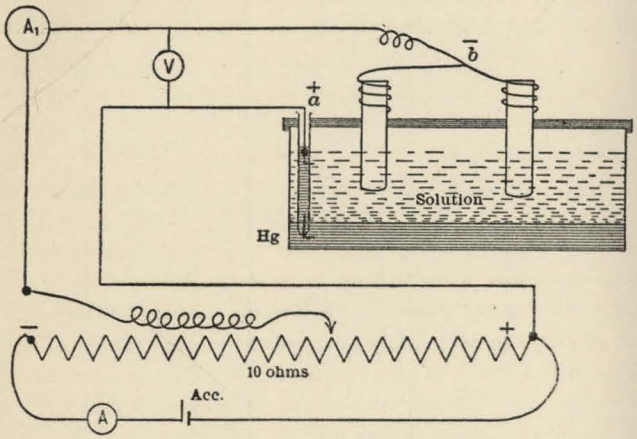
By Woolsey McA. Johnson.

Some time ago, while making an electro-chemical investigation at the Jarvis Physical Laboratory of Trinity College, Hartford, I had occasion to need some reliably pure mercury. As the distilling apparatus was not in order, I thought that it was a good occasion to put into execution a plan I had had in mind for some time for clearing mercury by electro-chemical means.

When we consider that the Ostwald process only depends on the fact that the "electrolytic solution pressure," or ionizing pressure of hydrogen is less than that of the impurities and greater than that of mercury, it seems very possible to assist the impurities into the solution of acid by the use of an electric current. By the proper arrangement of electric potential or voltage and the opposing pressure due to the changes produced in the solution by the current (variable at will by changing the resistance or the solution) we can regulate the process.

In order to regulate the drop, an accumulator of about 20 ampere-hour capacity was closed through a 10-ohm circuit. By a sliding contact, a shunt of varying ratio allows the voltage at the terminals *a*, *b* of the "purification-cell" to be varied at will. As the resistance of the cell was very small, any e. m. f. larger than the "polarization e. m.

f." of the cell would shunt a current through the cell. For example, we will call this counter e. m. f. 1 volt, and the resistance of the cell 0.05 ohm. Then, if we place the shunt at 5 ohms corresponding to



ELECTROLYTIC PURIFICATION OF MERCURY.

0.975 volt (5/10 1.95 or ½ the accumulator voltage), no current will flow through the cell. When, however, the potential exceeds 1 volt, the current will shunt through the cell. At direct connection with the poles of the accumulator, the effective voltage is 1.95—1.00=0.95, and the current will be

$$\frac{0.95}{.05X} \quad \left(X = \begin{matrix}\text{the resistance of} \\ \text{the accumulator}\end{matrix}\right)$$

if we neglect the fact that there is always a second or even a third "polarization point" to any cell.

The mercury was of the usual purity and originally came in iron jars. It tarnished on exposure to the air and left a black smudge on porcelain. About a kilogram of this was poured into a flat crystallizing

dish of 15 cm diameter, and covered with 500 ccs of a solution KNO_3 4 per cent. HNO_3 17 per cent. Connection was made to the mercury as anode by a sealed platinum wire in a glass tube. The cathodes were two carbon rods, around which wire was wound to make a good connection. The scheme of connections was as described above. A voltmeter (V) and two ammeters, one (a) in the main and one a in the derived circuit, enabled the chemical actions to be diagnosed. At first we have a very large current due to the fact that the purifier is at first a cell of considerable e. m. f., and works with the current from the accumulator. But immediately a counter e. m. f. is set up. As long as the voltage is kept below 0.75 very little mercury will leave the anode, but the current rises as its carriers the pure active ions of Fn, Cd, Pb, Cu, etc. On the cathode, of course, hydrogen is evolved. To the voltage of polarization must be added the "casparische Überspannung," or the pressure necessary to push the hydrogen ions through the pores of the carbon.

A glance at the values of Wilsmore[1] for the "electrolytic poten-

$Zn = +0.770$	$as > -0.293$
$cd = +0.420$	$Bi > -0.391$
$P6 = +0.148$	$sb > -0.466$
$H = +0.0$	$Hg = 6.750$
$cu = -0.329$	$ag = -0.771$

tial" shows that for normal concentrations of the ions, all the ions of the strong metals and of all the weak metals excepting the noble metals would be pushed out into the solution more easily than the mercury ions. The fact that ionic concentration is low in the cell is balanced by the "casparische Überspannung." Instead of the voltage of 0.75 a voltage of 1.00 can be used without sending very much mercury into the solution. After changing the solution several times the current can be broken and the solution poured off and the mercury dried.

[1] Zeit. f. Phys. Chem., xxxv 3, p. 318.

As a result of the current going for six hours the mercury was very mobile and left no discoloration on porcelain. Long times and small currents (about .03 ampere) gave the best results. If there had been any suspicions of silver as an impurity the addition of 0.1 per cent K Cl would have reduced the concentration of the + *bg* ions to such an extent that the mercury could be purified of the silver. As a matter of fact, traces of the noble metals (and their value assumes that only traces have been left), do not injure mercury at all for electro-chemical purposes.

I think that for laboratories, where a steady source of current is at hand, this method will give better results than the old method of allowing the mercury to drop through a long tube full of HNO_3. The apparatus is just as simple as the instruments could be dispensed with. At any rate, it is interesting from a scientific point of view, less wasteful of mercury and more efficient in the purification. An interesting extension of this would be the investigation of the rate at which amalgams of known composition are purified under varying conditions of voltage, solution and temperature.

In conclusion, I would like to express my thanks to Dr. Riggs and Dr. Robb for their kindness in allowing me the use of apparatus and facilities of their laboratories in this and other experiments.

MR. JOHNSON ON ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY IN TRINITY COLLEGE AND IN GENERAL.

(From the Electrical World and Engineer of May 18th.)

ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY.

To the Editors of Electrical World and Engineer:

Sirs.—In the suggestive editorial, "Electro-Chemistry," in your issue of April 27, you do not seem to fully realize the good work that is done in this country by the younger teachers of physical chemistry. For example, I had the benefit of a very efficient course in electro-chemistry under Dr. Robb, using Leblanc's "Electro-Chemistry," and another course in electro-analysis under Dr. Riggs, at Trinity College, Hartford, before I studied in Germany. Then both Professor Richards, of Harvard, and Professor Whitney, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, are at the heads of special laboratories, where a number of investigations in this subject are carried on, not to mention a number of other followers of Nernst and Ostwald in America.

But your point that in the majority of American institutions electro-chemistry is inadequately taught and has inadequate laboratory facilities, as compared to the German teaching of the subject, is quite true, in my opinion. There is a great need for young electro-chemical engineers who understand the theory of electro-chemistry, and have the practical knowledge of American methods and American conditions of high-priced labor, and the consequent necessity for simple processes and automatic apparatus.

With the abundance of American capital looking for investment at the present time and our cheap water-power, splendid opportunities

are offered for the development of electro-chemistry and especially electro-metallurgy, far beyond the present state, just as has been done in electrical engineering with brilliant success in the past 10 years. It must be remembered that there is much less self-induction in the "brain circuits" of American capitalists than in foreign capitalists, and that American engineers have usually a clear distinction between beautiful "laboratory" processes and those that allow a fair margin of profit after 15 per cent. has been charged to interest and depreciation. All things considered, the outlook for progress in these two lines is attractive even if the expectations of the past few years have not been realized as yet.

With regard to the present "dissociation theory" of electro-chemistry, it certainly bears the stamp, "Made in Germany," and the commercial success of the applications and the recent innovations in Germany are the best tests of its soundness. A theory should be to the engineer what the lathe is to the machinist, a tool to accomplish work. As long as one theory enables one to prophesy and explain phenomena better than any other, it should be kept in commission. But when another theory comes up that does the work better, then the old theory should be thrown in the scrap-heap and allowed to rust. The charge that the "dissociation theory" of electrolysis is transcendental, is common to many theories. It can be said that it is hardly so metaphysical or so autocratic in character as the old Dalton atomic theory which assumed the existence of 60 or 70 infinitesimal indivisible particles, each with its own specific properties; yet the tremendous advances that chemistry has made are due to this theory. So the questions whether atoms, "electrons" and ions have a real existence, as we imagine them, what is the difference between positive and negative charges, how can zinc have an electrolytic solution tension of some 10,000,000,000,000,000,000 atmospheres, while mercury has one of 0.000,000,000,000,000,1 atmosphere are as subtle as any question that perplexed old "schoolmen" of the Middle Ages. What we know is that certain things act very much as if they

had the properties we ascribe to them in our imagination. The theory that helps us to learn more and to do more is the *desideratum*. A theory is merely a means to an end, and as such should be judged (1) by its efficiency, (2) by the ratio of its probability to improbability.

On these standards, the modern German theory of dissociated ions and its sister, the Nernst theory of e. m. f. stand easily first. They give us the *concrete conceptions* that explain unknown causes in terms of known phenomena. The other theories that attempt to explain the mechanical action can be termed "also rans," to use a bit of expressive colloquialism.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. WOOLSEY MCA. JOHNSON.

YALE AND TRINITY.

On the occasion of the Annual Dinner of the Yale Alumni Association of Hartford at the Allyn House, Feb. 1st, Prof. Martin was honored with an invitation to respond to the toast of the Sister Colleges. In accepting it he paid due homage to the greatness of the great University but made no apologies for Trinity. As what was said includes a *raison d'être* for the smaller colleges and for Trinity, it is here quoted:

"Mr. President, your Excellency, the distinguished Representative of the University, and all her loyal Sons: It is a high privilege to-night to stand with you in imagination on the hill of vantage of two centuries' growth and to try to voice the interest and the enthusiasm of the whole academic brotherhood, the whole sisterhood of colleges, in the great drama of your history, in your present work and in the bright dawning of your still greater future. In the years just past the world has been astonished by the immediate creation of great universities, in which the generosity of a Johns Hopkins, a Rockefeller, or a Stanford, has been seconded by the administrative genius of a Gilman, a Harper or a Jordan. On the other hand, a few of the ancient colleges, the traditions of which are interlinked with those of state and country, have witnessed a development in numbers and resources no less astonishing. The university that is the magic product of one man's check does not appeal to human interest and enthusiasm as the latter type, the rich and beautiful fruitage of a germ, planted, watered, defended by the pious enthusiasm, the far-seeing wisdom, the heroic self-sacrifice of many generations. Your history has been an evolution. It may also be regarded as an imposing drama. The genius of the painter and the sculptor will doubtless represent each scene in truth and beauty in the stately edifice that is to commemorate the close of your second century.

I can imagine a Puvis de Chavannes winning undying fame by the portrayal of that history. I do not know whether you are even yet prepared to furnish the artist with a wall high enough and long enough for such a mural painting. It would have many divisions, each with a heroic central figure. We should see first the stern and earnest face of John Davenport, first and chief of the "Seven Pillars" of the New Haven colony, the hero of the period of anticipation and preparatory struggle. We should see the ship Lamberton, as it sank, carrying with it the means of the colonists and the possibility of immediately founding the college of their hope. While waiting for better days the taxable colonists give each a peck of wheat or its equivalent for the sustenance of the new college in Massachusetts Bay.

We see the ten clergymen, who after sixty-one years founded the Collegiate School. It is sad to find anything legendary in the story that they advanced to a table in a house in Branford and laid upon it forty folio volumes, saying "I give these books for the founding of a college in Connecticut," the symbol of the place of the library in the college and the university. The school is at Saybrook, its students at Killingworth, Milford, Guilford, Wethersfield. We see them in shallops descending the Connecticut and coasting along the shore of the Sound to attend the commencement at Saybrook. In 1718 the first commencement in New Haven marks a permanent settlement and is made further memorable by the dedication of the "splendid collegiate house" of wood, 170 feet long, 22 feet wide and 30 feet high; and painted blue, erected through the munificence of Elihu Yale.

We see Rector Clap of the Collegiate Grammar School in 1745 assuming his functions as first president of Yale College, since 1718 the name of the building of the Collegiate School; President Woolsey with James Hadley at his side inaugurating the new era of broad and exact scholarship; Silliman, with his journal, closely followed by Dana; Whitney opening the Atharva Veda to the eyes of the scholars of the world; Huxley gazing with wonder on Marsh's discovery of the five-toed horse, the Eohippus, the final proof of evolution. A great,

imposing picture portrays President Dwight in 1887 receiving from the Legislature the act by which the Yale College of 142 years becomes the university of to-day. The last represents President Arthur Hadley in conference with the deans of the several faculties, unfolding his plans for the more effective organization and characteristic work of the great modern university.

We pause and think of the significance of the step to you and to us. A university is not merely a very large college. Neither is it the union of a so-called department of philosophy and the arts with professional schools. The touchstone of the true university is its successful furtherance in every department of new investigation and original research. In every faculty you may have an undergraduate and a graduate department, the first perhaps blending into the second, but the second differentiated from the first in organization, purposes and methods. When we consider what was accomplished in classical scholarship and statecraft by a Woolsey and the elder Hadley, in philology by a Whitney, in science by Dana, Loomis and Newton under the old régime when their work as investigators was hampered by their laborious tasks as imparters of elementary knowledge to undergraduates, it is not difficult to understand how gloriously knowledge will be enriched, when such men find in the university organization a special place as the leaders and inciters of research. Meantime you will have also your great undergraduate colleges of philosophy and the arts, of theology, law and medicine. Their professors may be no less learned than those in the graduate departments, but it will be their special object to teach, to train and to mould men at an earlier stage. Their purposes and their methods must be in a measure different. The great universities are now staggering under the great problem of how to be universities and colleges at the same time. Rightly to perform their duty in collegiate instruction they must vastly increase the number of of their instructors. To demand university work and collegiate work from the same man must cease in the interest of both. In fact, as the university develops on its characteristic side, it must foster in new

ways and with special care its distinctively collegiate work. It may be obliged to do something in the way of resolving its great collegiate departments into smaller ones.

As we of the American colleges pay homage to the glorious past of the great college, as we anticipate the development of the university in its characteristic function of a fosterer of advancing knowledge, we watch with special interest its struggle with the hard problem of preserving under the difficult condition of great numbers the historic excellence of the college that is within the university, to the fame and success of which the university owes its present glory.

Meantime we of the colleges and of those with fewest students take heart as we think of the Yale that graduated Jonathan Edwards. Notwithstanding the great numbers in the great universities, the greater part of the collegiate instruction in America is done by the aggregate of the smaller colleges. The result justifies them in pride, in a persistent clinging to their independence and their individuality in their chosen field.

The success in the most varied walks of life of the graduates of such a college as that with which I am myself connected, in proportion to their number, must inspire the utmost respect and indeed surprise. She may in time produce her distinctly great men as Dartmouth her Webster, and Bowdoin her Hawthorne. Great bodies of students certainly foster academic spirit and activity in study as in athletic competitions, to which be all honor. In instruction a small class may, however, be a great one. I may recall such a one in the history of your own university, a class in Sanskrit taught by Professor Salisbury. It had two members, James Hadley, and William Dwight Whitney. The term college, especially small college, is supposed to connote correspondingly scanty resources and meager equipment. What if the resources be princely and the equipment splendid? Have not the few who enjoy them reason to congratulate themselves, if they be selfish, that the whole world has not yet come to share their treasures? It is the case of a large fortune divided among many children against a large fortune divided among few.

The smaller colleges may in time be wisely affiliated with the larger, they are not likely to be consolidated with them. The case is different with the theological school. Our Canadian brethren at Toronto and McGill have joined to their respective universities several divinity schools of different denominations, as in a German university you often find a Protestant and a Catholic theological faculty side by side. The divinity students have the stimulus and advantages of the great university, they learn by close contact mutual respect and toleration. Each of the smaller colleges is an intellectual center, and exercises, or can exercise, a markedly beneficial influence upon its city or the surrounding region. Contrast the vivifying influence of the multitude of such centers upon Germany with the effect upon France of the long neglect of the minor universities in the interest of Parisian centralization, a mistake the French are trying to repair by fostering such universities as those at Lyons, Caen, Nancy, Toulouse and Poitiers.

Speaking of Trinity College as the type of a class, I can conceive of three great ambitions for her. Non-sectarian by the terms of her charter in that she is forbidden to exclude from her privileges any student or instructor, by virtue of any religious test, she may render the greatest services to the Church, individual members of which have founded and fostered her, by maintaining the noblest tradition of the Church of England in union with the highest scholarship and American breadth and toleration. With her library, her laboratories, and the peculiarly happy conditions of her life, one of which is the congenial intimacy of a family, she may impart an education of a markedly intensive and personal type. She may place every resource at the service of the people of Hartford, so that the city shall rejoice in the presence of its college as one of its greatest privileges.

When Trinity College yielded her former site for the building of the Capitol, she cut herself off in a great measure from the activities and the sympathies of the city. The city in twenty-five years has grown out to the college and discovered it anew. The citizen of Hartford finds to his surprise that the college of President Smith has grown

notably in everything that makes an efficient modern college. In the consequent increase of kindly sympathy and friendly regard Trinity College finds peculiarly grateful manifestations of friendship and esteem from sons of your university, who form so distinguished an element in the population of the city as of the land, whose generous furtherance of all good things is not hindered by their loyalty to their queenly academic mother and to one another.

I would add another picture to the series of your Puvis de Chavannes, representing your university as the grandest of matron queens, crowned and throned, while she smiles in encouragement on many fair sisters, each paying her homage without subservience, each followed by children that would be the jewels of any Cornelia."

At the close of Prof. Martin's speech the Yale men showed their regard for the College by giving three cheers for Trinity.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES.

ATHLETICS.

In the competitions of post-graduate life the men of Trinity in proportion to their numbers have a record surpassed by that of no institution in the world. The competitions of the undergraduates with those of other institutions are necessarily for the most part athletic. It is true that an Association offers prizes to encourage competition in other fields among the students of the colleges under the jurisdiction or in sympathy with the Church. With its great Holland Scholarships of $600 per annum, the best men of Trinity are judicious in avoiding outside contests. The dignity of Trinity does not permit its Faculty to convert themselves into coaches of a limited number of students to the neglect of a wisely planned curriculum. Within the year Trinity has not participated in any non-athletic competition except in one case, that in which the artistic gifts of James A. Wales of 1901 won the prize offered by the N. E. Intercollegiate Athletic Association for the best poster.

In Athletics Trinity students have been active, have indeed been heroes in view of their competition with the greater numbers of much larger institutions. For the information of the veterans who have preceded them, four students have kindly furnished the Bulletin with the following:

Trinity had a most successful season in Baseball, for while the number of games won was not large, yet the showing of the team against Holy Cross and Williams was most creditable. The most notable victory was over the strong Crescent Athletic Club by the score of 2-1. Fiske proved a worthy captain. Many favorable comments

were heard about the gentlemanly conduct of the men. Trinity was unfortunate in her schedule as three games were canceled because of rain and two for lack of funds.

Score of Games.

OPPONENTS	PLAYED AT	SCORE
Trinity vs. Brown University,	Providence,	4–16
Trinity vs. Holy Cross,	Worcester,	12–13
Trinity vs. Tufts,	Hartford,	2–4
Trinity vs. Bristol, Conn., League,	Bristol,	1–8
Trinity vs. U. of Rochester,	Hartford,	5–1
Trinity vs. New York University,	Hartford,	5–1
Trinity vs. Dartmouth,	Hanover,	0–15
Trinity vs. Crescent A. C.,	Bay Ridge, Brooklyn,	2–1
Trinity vs. Williams,	Williamstown,	5–6
Trinity vs. Amherst "Aggies,"	Hartford,	3–2

WM. LARCHER, JR., 1903.

The remarkable revival of interest in the beneficial indoor game of Basketball during the past winter, due not least to the kind encouragement of Judge Buffington of '75, resulted in Trinity's putting forth the strongest team she has had in recent years. The team was captained by R. B. Bellamy, 1901, and managed by J. A. Wales, 1901. A schedule of thirteen games was played and the record of the team was very creditable. Only two college games were played, the first with Yale, resulting in a defeat for Trinity, 26-6, and the second with Brown University at Providence, closing the season with a victory for Trinity, 20-1. As Brown had previously defeated Columbia, and the latter had won from Harvard, this victory displayed Trinity's real strength. At a meeting of the New England Intercollegiate Basketball League, recently formed through the efforts of the Trinity management, delegates were present from Amherst, Harvard, Holy Cross, Trinity, Williams, and Yale. A schedule and constitution were adopted, and Mr. Wales of Trinity was elected President, with Messrs. Jennings of Harvard and Whitcomb of Yale Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer

respectively. The Trinity team is now a member of the College Athletic Association. J. B. Crane, 1902, has been elected captain of next season's team, and there is every reason to expect that Trinity will make an excellent showing in the League series.

JAMES A. WALES, 1901.

In the recent dual Track and Field Meet with Wesleyan University at Middletown, Trinity again showed that she is small only in numbers. Although contending with a rival of over three times her size in point of numbers, Trinity was defeated by the narrow margin of 14⅓ points out of a total of 135. Considering the relative size of the two institutions, the splendid showing of the Trinity athletes is scarcely less creditable than last fall's football victory over our worthy rival. The unflagging determination which the Trinity men displayed as they competed in event after event with undiminished enthusiasm, left upon the spectators an impression of Trinity pluck and perseverance which could not fail to inspire respect and admiration. Throughout the season the men have trained carefully, and the great interest which has been shown in track athletics this year augurs well for future success in this branch of college activity. The team was captained by F. R. Sturtevant, 1901, and managed by J. D. Evans, 1901.

PHILIP SAFFORD CLARKE, 1903.

The Football outlook for next fall is bright, and there is every indication of an excellent eleven though the team loses three men this summer, Brown, Bellamy and Brinley, who will be greatly missed, being backs and the strongest players in College.

James Henderson, 1902, is Captain of the team for next year and W. H. Wheeler, 1902, Manager. The following Schedule has been arranged:

Saturday,	Sept. 28,	Yale,	at New Haven
"	Oct. 5.	Dartmouth,	at Hanover, N. H.
Wednesday,	" 9,	Amherst "Aggies,"	at Hartford
Saturday,	" 12,	West Point,	at West Point
"	" 19,	Amherst,	at Hartford
"	" 26,	Hamilton,	at Hartford
"	Nov. 2,	Tufts,	at Tufts Oval, Mass.
*Tuesday,	" 5,	Columbia,	at New York
Saturday,	" 9,	N. Y. University,	at Hartford
"	" 16,	Wesleyan,	at Middletown

*Not finally arranged.

EDW. J. MANN, 1904.

THE TABLET.

The Tablet, in the pages of which the biographers of graduates successful in letters will in future seek their earliest productions, has had a most successful year. Good stories, verse, shorter articles and notes point to good things to come. The paper has paid for itself. It may pay a dividend. In the next year it is to be enlarged, while the price is to be reduced from $2.00 to $1.00. The editors hope to collect more news of the Alumni and are anxious to increase the number of subscribers among them. Some two hundred already subscribe. A fact highly creditable to the Managing Editor during the past year, Mr. James A. Wales of 1901, is his editorship also of the Garnet and White, the organ of the Alpha Chi Rho Fraternity.

A NEW CHAPTER HOUSE.

A student in cooperation with graduate activity is the erection in the immediate future of a new Chapter House. The fraternities of I. K. A., Delta Psi, Alpha Delta Phi, and Psi Upsilon already have beautiful and commodious dwellings. The editor of the Bulletin regrets that his fear of reducing to bankruptcy the Trustees prevented his inclusion in

the little pamphlet lately prepared by him, The College Pictured, of these houses, so beautiful and so great a feature in the life of the College. He hopes to be able to repair the omission in a subsequent edition. He will then be able to present a picture of the New Chapter House of the Delta Kappa Epsilon. The building will be situated on Vernon street, nearly opposite the college gate, a most desirable location. It will be built on special plans adopted by the local members and will be in some respects similar to an ancient temple. Instead of stone, however, the material used will probably be brick.

A feature of the building will be the doorway, which is to be the one recently in the Putnam building at the corner of Main and Grove streets. Its massive appearance will harmonize well with the rest of the building. The foundations have already been begun.

THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

In the annals of the College the Missionary Society is Venerable like "the Venerable Society." Its history goes back to 1830. The Alumni who in their time fostered it will be glad to know that it is still maintained and that during the year it has exercised the same happy influence as in days of yore. What Alumnus or Alumni will contribute to placing in the College Chapel a suitable tablet with this inscription?

To the Blessed Memory
OF
THE REV. AUGUSTUS FOSTER LYDE, M.A.
OF THE
CLASS OF 1830 IN TRINITY COLLEGE
the founder of
THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF TRINITY COLLEGE
through whose efforts came
the establishment of
THE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY
OF THE
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

✠

HE DIED NOVEMBER 19, 1834, AGED 21 YEARS

✠

He being dead yet speaketh: Hebrews, 11, 4

To sum up all, it has been a fruitful, happy year. Hard study, strenuous games, cordial fellowship between the students, as cordial between Faculty and students have marked its progress. No case of discipline has arisen. Not even for excess of marks has a student suffered the penalty of law. Only one cloud has at any time rested upon the little College world. For several long weeks the community awaited with bated breath the issue of a struggle for life by the kind and noble lady of our President. Let us here record our thanks to God that her smile is not lost to us.

The Alumni.

Res gerere . . . .

Attingit solium Jovis et caelestia tentat.

Horace, Ep. I, 17, 33.

Non alia quam in ludo gladiatoris vita est . . . . viventium pugnantiumque.

Seneca, De Ira, II, 8.

ASSOCIATIONS OF THE ALUMNI.

Since the preparation of the December issue of the Bulletin six Alumni Associations have held re-unions.

THE DETROIT ASSOCIATION

met on the evening of Dec. 11th at the Russell House, Detroit. This Association is the youngest of all and the number of Alumni in Detroit and the vicinity is not large. The gathering there of seven loyal and enthusiastic sons of Trinity is therefore as significant as that of a much larger number in a great Eastern city. George T. Kendal, '99, went all the way from Grand Rapids to attend. Sidney T. Miller, '85, is the President, H. C. Loveridge, '80, Vice-President, and A. K. Gage, '96, the Secretary.

THE HARTFORD ASSOCIATION

dined at the Hartford Golf Club on the evening of Dec. 17th. Thirty-four members were present, a number testifying loyalty and enthusiasm. A resolution of approval was passed regarding the Bulletin. Walter S. Schutz, '94, is Secretary.

THE BOSTON ASSOCIATION

held its eleventh Annual Dinner and Reunion Thursday, Feb. 7th, at the University Club, Boston. The dinner partook of the nature of a naval night, with Rear Admiral Belknap and Mr. G. W. Grinnell, father of Grinnell, '97, and formerly an admiral in the Japanese Navy, as the naval guests.

In the absence of the Rev. E. T. Sullivan, '89, the President of the Association, Charles C. Barton, '69, presided.

President Smith spoke of the beginnings of the college and of the finding of the original subscription list among the effects of the late Charles J. Hoadly. He said that the founding of the Naval Academy at Annapolis was due to the studies at the College in 1830 of Midshipman Ward, who prepared at the College for his examinations for promotion.

Dr. Robb said that what the College needed was more students, that the professors might draw graduate students but they could not draw undergraduate students, that being in the hands of the Alumni. The opportunity which the smaller colleges have of distinguishing themselves is in special work, and Dr. Robb gave two instances of men who were doing graduate work at Trinity for their degrees at Columbia and a German university.

Rear Admiral George E. Belknap spoke for the Navy and said that it had its beginning in the landing of the Pilgrims.

Mr. Grinnell related his experiences in the Japanese Navy and considered the Japanese our future ally.

Dr. J. S. Lindsay spoke for William and Mary College of Virginia. He said that the purpose of the establishment of the College antedated Harvard, but it was not actually erected till fifty years later. The main building of the College has been burned four times, but never so badly that it could not be repaired, and the building now stands in the same shape as when originally built. Trinity, in conferring a degree on the President of William and Mary, did a merited act.

The new pictorial pamphlets of the College prepared by Prof. Martin were distributed at the dinner and were the subject of kindly comment.

The following officers were elected: President, Rev. E. T. Sullivan, '89: Vice-Presidents, W. C. Brocklesby, '69; J. H. Goodspeed, '66; Rev. William Pressey, '90: Secretary, C. C. Barton, Jr., '93: Treasurer, H. G. Ide, '94: Executive Committee, Rev. Robert Walker, '91; Rev. J. M. McGann, '95, and C. F. Weed, '94.

Those present were L. T. Downes, '48; G. T. Tingley, '52; Rev. L. K. Storrs, D. D., '63; E. S. Clark, '65; C. C. Barton, '69; George W. Beach, '80; Rev. Lorin Webster, '80; Rev. James Goodwin, '86; Rev. William Pressey, '90; Rev. R. LeB. Lynch, '90; Rev. G. W. Sargent, '90; Rev. Robert Walker, '91; F. M. Barber, '91; O. G. Hammond, '92; Rev. Reginald Pearce, '93; Rev. W. P. Niles, '93; C. C. Barton, Jr., '93; C. F. Weed, '94; H. G. Ide, '94; Rev. J. M. McGann, '95; J. J. Penrose, '95, and several guests of members, including Hon. D. L. D. Granger, Mayor of Providence.

THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATION

held a meeting not less pleasant because informal, at the University Club on the evening of Feb. 18th. A large proportion of the hundred and fifty alumni in New York City were present. Among those from other cities was Sydney G. Fisher, '79, of Philadelphia. Mr. Thorne presiding called upon President Smith, who gave an account of the state and recent progress of the College that was received with enthusiasm. Prof. Martin, who had been honored with an invitation, acknowledged the courtesy. G. S. Waters, '87, sang several songs and all present sang as of old on College ground.

THE PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATION

dined at the University Club, 1510 Walnut Street, March 14th. The Bulletin is much indebted to the sender of the following account: "The Philadelphia alumni have not had a dinner for a long time. They used to have dinners way back in the Eighties and after that they took to holding receptions at which prominent people were asked to meet the President of the College. It was not supposed that they would have many at the dinner on this occasion, but they had eighteen

diners who sat down to a large round table more handsomely decorated with the college colors and flowers than anything that has been seen at the University Club for a long time.

A notice had been sent out saying that President Smith and Judge Buffington would be at the banquet and that besides the pleasure of their company, the diners would enjoy a number of ducks which an alumnus had recently brought back with him from the Carolina Sounds. Whether it was President Smith, Judge Buffington or the ducks that brought out such an enthusiastic gathering of alumni might be difficult to determine. Virgil says that it is a wise man who knows the causes of things. But if it was the ducks the same trick can be easily played again.

No speeches had been prepared and the toastmaster, Mr. William Drayton, '71, did not know that he would be called to such an important office until about a minute before he sat down to the table, but he was most felicitous in his impromptu remarks and in calling on people for speeches. Mr. Shannon, many long years ago a famous Trinity baseball captain, brought with him three friends of the Orpheus Club of Philadelphia to form a quartette and lead the singing. They gave us a most beautiful rendering of Annie Laurie and brought forth other songs whenever there was a pause or an opportunity. Some of the older graduates began to call to mind typical songs of their day and some of them even went so far as to sing them. The character of some of these songs as they came from men so dignified caused great amusement Great difficulty was experienced in remembering all the verses of some songs. We were not even sure that we had all the verses of 'Neath the Elms. All of which goes to show that a collection of Trinity songs should be made and published together with the music in the Bulletin. It seems there are a great number of them, and possibly Trinity has more local and typical songs than any other college. Why should not somebody send out a notice to all the alumni to send to Prof. Martin all the songs of their day that they can remember, with music if possible.

President Smith made a most stirring speech about the condition of the College. Judge Buffington was called upon to reply to the Bench, but it was impossible to keep him within the limits of his subject. He insisted on discussing the College in general and made a most enthusiastic and telling speech on the great advantages Trinity was offering in these latter days. There were also good speeches by H. Gordon McCouch, '75, J. W. Shannon, '87, Isaac Hiester, '76, C. M. Andrews, '84, A. B. Linsley, '82, Rev. Jacob Le Roy, '69, Julian S. Carter, '98, and James W. Hazlehurst, '51.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND VICINITY held its annual meeting at Rauscher's on the evening of Thursday, May 9th. The principal business of the evening was the election of officers, as follows: President, Col. George A. Woodward, '55; vice-president, William F. Johnson, '66; second vice-president, Rev. Dr. Alexander Mackay-Smith, '72, re-elected; secretary, Mr. Samuel Herbert Giesy, '85, re-elected; treasurer, Mr. P. D. Phair, '94.

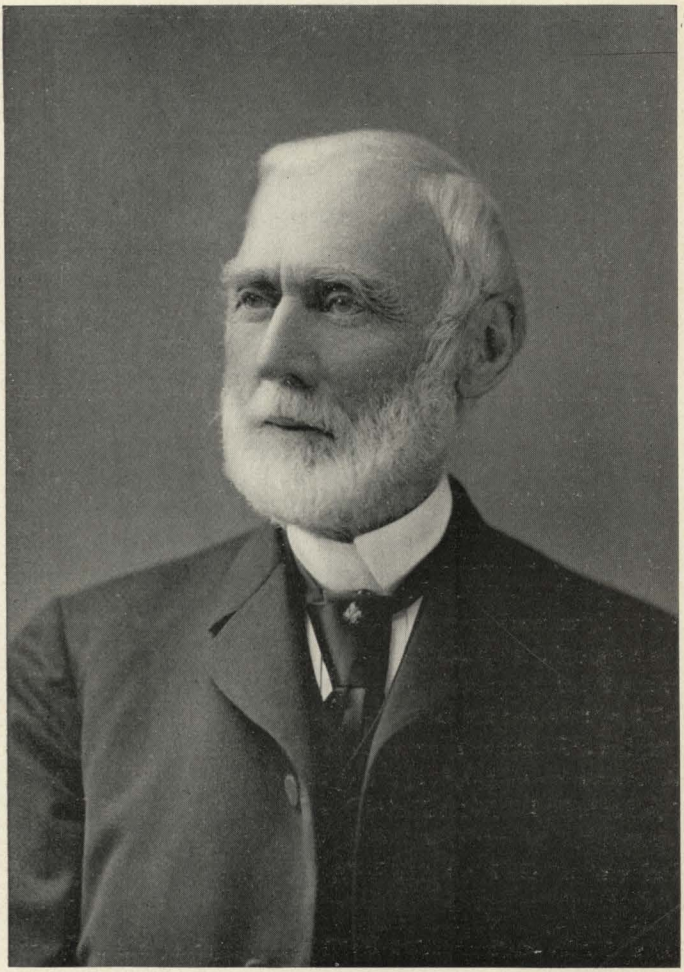
An informal smoker followed, and a collation was served. During the evening a letter was read from Mr. Sidney G. Fisher, '79, one of the Alumni Trustees. He wrote of the present strength of the Faculty of the College, and especially of the excellent condition of the Library department and of those of Chemistry and Physics. United States Judge Joseph Buffington wrote in practically the same strain. The presiding officer of the evening was President E. M. Gallaudet, '56, ex-president of the association.

Mr. William J. Boardman, '54, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five of the members of this association be appointed to communicate with like associations elsewhere and with individual alumni of Trinity College, with the view of securing their co-operation in the development of some method for enlarging the endowment fund of the College, the income to be derived therefrom to be applied to the payment of professors' salaries and to no other purpose.

Among those present were the following members of the society: Messrs. William J. Boardman, '54, Rev. J. W. Clark, '63, President E. M. Gallaudet, '56, S. Herbert Giesy, '85, George H. Howard, William Fell Johnson, '66, Ernest DeK. Leffingwell, '95, Dr. Alexander Mackay-Smith, '72, Frederick A. Miller, P. D. Phair, '94, John K. Stout, '70, and Col. G. A. Woodward, '55.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of California, William Ford Nichols, D.D., of the class of 1870, has proposed a reunion of the graduates of Trinity College in attendance at the next General Convention of the Church to be held in San Francisco, Oct. 2, 1901. He has also been instrumental in the formation of an Association of the Alumni in California. He is himself the President and the Rev. F. H. Church, now of Tacoma, Washington, is the Secretary.



GURDON WADSWORTH RUSSELL, M. D.,
of the Class of 1834,
The Oldest Surviving Alumnus of Trinity College.

REMINISCENCES OF NATHANIEL OLIVER CORNWALL, M. D., of the Class of 1839, (the next to Gurdon Wadsworth Russell, M. D., of the Class of 1834, on the Roll of Surviving Alumni), at the Age of 85.

Si albus capillus hic videtur, neutiquam ingenio est senex. Mil. Glor. III, 1, 38.

O rus, quando ego te adspiciam? quandoque licebit,
Nunc veterum libris, nunc somno et inertibus horis,
Ducere sollicitae jucunda oblivia vitae?

Hor. Sat. II, 6, 60.

In the number of this Bulletin issued before the last Commencement was seen the noble face of our revered Alumnus and Benefactor, Dr. Russell, with its striking union of intelligence and kindliness. An article on "The Oldest Living Alumnus" gave his recollections and made mention of his public services. The portrait is reproduced in this number in token of gratitude that so noble a life is still spared to the community and to us. May it long be spared! It is pleasant to note that Dr. Russell is still vigorous enough to have attended in December the Formal Opening of the Hall of Natural History, towards the erection of which he gave $10,000, and within a few weeks, as President of the Retreat for the Insane, a legislative hearing on the question of its taxation. In reading he is compelled to avail himself of the eyes of the wife who cares for him so tenderly, but his soul looks out with undimmed vision on the world about, the beauty of which he has so loved, and with serene anticipation to the world above. His gift of his hillside farm to the Retreat, to be used as a place of summer rest, shows his conviction that living is doing good.

Dr. Russell, our oldest Alumnus, is the sole survivor of the thirteen members of his class. Of the graduates of 1835, 1836, 1837 and 1838 there are no survivors. In the Class of 1835 were Archbishop Bayley, Robert Tomes, M. D., the Rev. Edwin Martin Van Deusen, D. D., the Hon. John Turner Wait and Bishop Williams. In it for two years was the Hon. John Bigelow, Minister to France, who still lives in happiness at Highland Falls, N. Y. A class of nine graduates among whom were the five mentioned, and among the members of which was John Bigelow, is a great class. In the Class of 1836, numbering ten, were Henry William King, Secretary of State in Ohio, and the Rev. Isaac Henry Tuttle, D. D. In the Class of 1837 numbering twelve were President Abner Jackson, Pliny Adams Jewett, Professor in the Yale Medical School from 1856 to 1863 and John M. Riggs, distinguished for his contributions to Dental Surgery. Of the twelve members of the Class of 1838 four, Charles Gillette, Benjamin Washington Stone, Thomas Pickman Tyler and Benjamin Watson, became Doctors of Divinity.

The Class of 1839 graduated eighteen members. It has been often said in this Bulletin that Trinity College, in view of the proportion of eminent and successful men she has graduated, needs not to apologize for the shortness of her Roll. Of these eighteen men three, Isaac George Hubbard, Mark Ferris Hyde, from 1846 to 1877 Professor of Ancient Languages in Burlington College, and George Huntington Nicolls, have been honored with the degree of Doctor of Divinity. The Hon. Colin Macrae Ingersoll, distinguished at the Connecticut Bar, was a Member of Congress from 1851 to 1855. Dr. Nathaniel O. Cornwall was the only physician of the Class, while it has had six clergymen in addition to its Doctors of Divinity. Of the eighteen there survive, Dr. Cornwall of Portland, Conn., Mr. Ingersoll of New Haven, and Dr. Nicolls of Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

Our Frontispiece shows Dr. Cornwall in his *cruda viridisque senectus* of eighty-five years. In a later number we hope to present portraits and sketches of Mr. Ingersoll and of Dr. Nicolls, and in

other numbers those of a great number of Trinity men, past and present.* Meantime we are sure that Mr. Ingersoll and Dr. Nicolls, whom Dr. Cornwall would himself recognize as having attained a greater public distinction, while his own life has been one of less conspicuous duty and private happiness, will be glad to look upon the face of their genial classmate.

On a beautiful day in early May the Editor sought Dr. Cornwall at his home, believed to be in Portland, Conn., in order to get primary evidence of his happiness and to draw upon his fund of recollections. Portland is Dr. Cornwall's P. O. address, but he lives about a mile and a half beyond the terminus of the Portland trolley line, at Gildersleeve's, in a delightful country home surrounded by old trees, rich greensward and well-kept gardens. The house is situated on a high bluff commanding an entrancing view of the hills across the Connecticut and of the windings of the then sunlit river. The songs of birds, the humming of bees, the lowing of cattle, the bright flowers, make it a home that Horace himself would have loved. Here Dr. and Mrs Cornwall, strong and happy after all the years, received their visitor with charming geniality. Dr. Cornwall, full of love for the Old College of 1839 and of hope for the new of 1901, told much of his college days, of the experiences of his early manhood in Brazil and in the Argentine Republic, of his continued interest in and study of Horace and of Cicero De Senectute, of his joy in photographing charming scenes and in tending his gardens. It was an experience to be remembered. *Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum.* Dr.

*The Editor sent applications for their pictures and some details of their lives to Jonas Stremmel of Astoria, N. Y., the oldest Honorarius, who received the degree of M. A. in 1845, and to the Rev. James Aberigh-Mackay of Paris, France, M. A. and S. T. B. Aberdeen, M. A. ad eundem Trinity 1846, D. D. Aberdeen 1881. The registered letter addressed to Mr. Stremmel was acknowledged by a still vigorous signature, that addressed to the Rev. Dr. Aberigh-Mackay was returned.

Cornwall's name may not be inscribed in our future Hall of Fame, but such happiness at the age of 85 is perhaps better than the blare of trumpets.

Dr. Cornwall has kindly sent us some notes of his experiences from which we derive the following outline of his career.

He also gave us "The Family of William Cornwall by Edward E. Cornwall, M. D.," a reprint from the N. E. Historical and Genealogical Register for January 1895, which gives an account of his ancestry. It is interesting also as it relates to the three other Cornwalls, whose names appear in the Trinity Quinquennial Catalogue, Nathaniel Ellsworth Cornwall, of the Class of 1831, S. T. D. in 1862, who died in 1879, Frederick William Cornwall of 1843, who died in 1860, and the Rev. Nathaniel Ellsworth Cornwall, M. A. Columbia, ad eundem Trinity 1868, now Rector of Christ Church in Stratford.

William Cornwall, ancestor of the American Cornwalls came to Massachusetts in 1634. He and his first wife, Joan, were members in 1635, of Rev. John Eliot's church at Roxbury. In 1636 he came with the "Great Removal" to Connecticut, and in 1637 was one of the thirty-seven soldiers from Hartford in the expedition against the Pequod Indians. In 1638 he had a house at Saybrook. In 1639 he was back in Hartford and had a house lot of eight acres here, "No. 54, west of South St., south from the Lane" (near the north end of the present Village St.) In the earliest record of his land, dated Feb. 1639, he is spoken of as "William Cornwall, Sergeant at Arms." With an interval of residence at Hocanum, he lived in Hartford till 1651, when he removed to Middletown with the first settlers of that place. He owned a house there and 953 acres on both sides of the river. He was representative from Middletown in 1654, '57, '64 and '65. In 1666 he received a grant of land in East Hartford for his services in the Pequod War. His town privileges, right of common, etc., in Hartford, he held by the "courtesie of the town." In 1667 the General Court in Hartford "freed William Cornwall's head from the paying of rates." In 1670 he was assessed at Middletown on £160, which was one of the

largest assessments on the list of fifty-two house holders. He died at Middletown in 1678, leaving an estate of £231. This Sergeant William Cornwall left five sons and three daughters. Dr. Cornwall has the satisfaction, if not of living on land owned by his ancestor, of thinking that the memories of his family go back to the earliest traditions of his town. His boyhood memories are very like those of Dr. Russell, when he told of his life in " Up Neck " and in his grandfather's tavern at the corner of Asylum and Main Sts.

When Dr. Cornwall was born at Chatham, now Portland, May 31, 1816, his father and grandfather carried on the business of wool-carding and cloth dressing. The grandfather Nathaniel had established just before the Revolutionary war a mill for dying and dressing cloth and carding wool. This Nathaniel was a Justice of the Peace and for thirty-four years Parish Clerk. Dr. Cornwall's father, Major David, was a Major in the militia, Probate Judge and for forty-three years Parish Clerk.

At the age of ten Dr. Cornwall began to do light work in the shop, when he was not attending the district school. The life of work and of study was relieved by witnessing the exercises of the Militia, the attending of Election festivals, ball games, coasting, competitions in wrestling, running and jumping.

The district school, which numbered in one room from fifty to a hundred scholars of ages ranging from four to twenty was taught, or rather governed, in winter by a man, often in summer by a woman. The designation " master " or " mistress " was more common than that of teacher. To make and keep in order the goosequill pens was a valued art. Competitions in spelling were in vogue.

In the shop Dr. Cornwall tended the picking and carding machines.

In his thirteenth year in order to complete his education he was taken for six months' instruction to the school of the Rev. Asa Cornwall in Cheshire. He returned reluctantly and was glad in his sixteenth year to be sent again to Rev. Asa Cornwall, now removed to Granby.

In the spring following Dr. Cornwall returned with him to Cheshire, making the journey by the old Northampton Canal. In the spring of 1833 he became a pupil in the Episcopal Academy at Cheshire, with the understanding that he was to prepare for College in the shortest time possible. The Principal was the Rev. Bethel Judd, a graduate of Yale in 1797, who received a D. D. from Trinity in 1831 and was a Trustee of the College from 1830 to 1836. Most of the teaching and all that in the classical department was done by Demetrius Stamatiades, a Greek who graduated at Trinity in 1832 and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1838. (Dr. Stamatiades, who died at Constantinople in 1886 sent a generous gift for the building of what are now the Jarvis Laboratories). Stamatiades, as he was ordinarily called, did not tolerate any other pronunciation of Greek than the Modern and was very thorough. His remedy for an imperfect lesson was to give a shorter one. Dr. Cornwall expressed indebtedness to Stamatiades for inculcating habits of thoroughness and self-reliance. After a year he was succeeded by a classmate of Dr. Russell, the Rev. William Payne, who was adjunct Professor of Ancient Languages in the College from 1847 to 1848 and received a D. D. from Hobart in 1859. To the special furtherance derived from Mr. Payne, Dr. Cornwall ascribes the shortening by a whole year of the time required for preparation to enter college.

The yellow College Roll states that Nathaniel Oliver Cornwall was admitted Aug. 5, 1835, at the age of 19. In these days a boy who has passed his entrance examinations without conditions thinks that he is entitled to a vacation. Mr. Cornwall went back to Cheshire to spend in study the six weeks before the beginning of the College term. An additional proof of mental energy is the fact that Mr. Cornwall in addition to the requirements for matriculation had learned some French from Miss Jane Bulkley, teacher of that language in a young ladies' school, in which both he and she boarded. Mr. Cornwall taught Miss Bulkley Latin and she him French.

He has a most affectionate recollection, it may be necessary to say, irrespective of Miss Bulkley, of the Cheshire Academy, and rejoices in its new prosperity.

Making a complaint to Prof. Duncan L. Stuart about the character of the room assigned him, Prof. Stuart told him that it would make no difference a hundred years later what room he had occupied. Unfortunately it sometimes does make a good deal of difference what kind of a or what room a young man occupies in college. One of Dr. Cornwall's college room-mates was Dr. Pynchon of 1841. One of his most beloved associates was John Williams, the late Bishop.

The professors recalling the most vivid and grateful recollections were Duncan L. Stuart, William M. Holland and Samuel Farmar Jarvis.

The last, an eminent scholar, Professor of Oriental Languages from 1828 to 1837, put at the service of the College a private library that even now would be remarkable for size and selection. Mr. Cornwall, so well prepared that the regular work of the Freshman and the Sophomore years was very easy, found great delight in the College Library and in that of Dr. Jarvis. On the occasion of a recent visit to the College, Dr. Cornwall looked with great interest at a copy of Burnet's Theory of the Earth which then interested him. The ingenious speculations, abounding in sublime and poetical descriptions, conveyed in language of extraordinary eloquence, made a great impression on his youthful mind. Dr. Cornwall learned a little Spanish from a teacher giving instruction in that language in the College in the summer term. Dr. Jarvis, fresh from a long residence in Italy and an enthusiast for things Italian, allowed him to read with him the tragedies of Alfieri. Of President Wheaton, Dr. Cornwall says: "Dr. Wheaton was President the first year of my college life. He resigned for some reason, much to the regret of the students." President Wheaton's successor, President Totten, left a less definite impression. Dr. Cornwall has an amused recollection of the attention bestowed upon him on his arrival by older students, wishing to enlist him in either the Parthenon or the Athenaeum, the flourishing literary societies of the earlier time. Dr.

Cornwall joined the Parthenon. He showed us the pretty gold pin, now a little worn, but bright as his recollections of the intellectual advantages and the social pleasure derived from the loved society. Among the other *memorabilia* of Dr. Cornwall was a College Catalogue of the time with the name on the back of a close college friend, Tom Gallaudet, now the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, the revered Rector of St. Ann's Church.

Morning prayers were at 6 and there was a recitation before breakfast. Six hours of study in his room and three hours of recitation were the student's daily work. The Societies held their meetings on the forenoon of Saturday. The afternoon of Saturday was free from college duties and almost the only time that could be devoted to recreation without violation of the regulations. (The early Laws of Trinity College were a veritable criminal code, worthy of Maria Theresa. Some extracts may sometime appear in a Bulletin). A walk down town to the post-office, a swim in the Little, now Park River in the summer, visits to families in the town, a ramble in the autumn among the orchards in the vicinity, made up the gentle recreations of the time. Apropos of the walk down town Dr. Cornwall recalls an endeavor to introduce for ordinary use the Oxford cap. The students wore them into the town. The town youth were stirred to wrath by this mark of invidious aristocratic distinction and hired a burly negro topped with a monster Oxford cap, to follow the sauntering students, whenever they appeared in academic cap. The negro triumphed and the irregular and slight resumption of academic costume has been reserved for very recent days.

After his graduation in August, 1839, Dr. Cornwall spent the winter in Brooklyn without occupation. A great fire had almost destroyed the city and made opportunities for work in the city itself few. In the spring of 1840 he established an English and Classical School in Nyack, N Y., which he and a partner conducted successfully until the following autumn, when he took in a school, the Washington Institute in New York city, a place that allowed him, while teaching

to pursue his studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he graduated in 1846.

Two months later impelled doubtless in great part by the knowledge of Romance Languages got in Washington, now Trinity, College, he accepted an opportunity to teach in South America and took a sailing vessel for Brazil, arriving after a voyage of six weeks at Rio Grande do Sul, the most important port of the southernmost State of Brazil, which bears the same name. On the other side of the Lagoa dos Patos, 'Duck Lagoon,' and now connected with Rio Grande do Sul by rail as well as by steamer is Pelotas, a thriving town of about equal size, the seat of a great cattle industry. At Pelotas Dr. Cornwall for a year taught the three sons of Dr. Joshua Bond, who had resided there twenty years. It was Dr. Cornwall's intention during this year to learn the Portuguese that he might practice medicine in Brazil. Chance diverted him to dentistry. At Pelotas he met a dentist, George Cary, a native of Portland, Conn., who had returned home, leaving his business in the charge of a ship companion of Dr. Cornwall, a man named Bourse. Dr. Cornwall formed a partnership with Bourse and the new firm after visiting Rio de Janeiro began its practice at Santa Catharina, properly called Desterro, the capital of the State of Santa Catharina, the one next north of Rio Grande do Sul. Desterro, properly Nossa Senhora do Desterro, 'Our Lady of Exile,' called from a chapel built by Monteiro in 1650, has nothing mournful but the name. It has a much more beautiful situation on hills instead of flat land than Rio Grande do Sul and in another point of contrast has an excellent harbor, much frequented in the earlier time by vessels bound for California. Business not being sufficient for two, Bourse went soon to Montevideo. Dr. Cornwall himself went after a year to a third Brazilian city, Porto Allegre, the capitol of Rio Grande do Sul. After two years there he went to the city of Rio Grande do Sul, where he spent seven years, making frequent excursions to Porto Allegre, Pelotas and other cities. In 1858 he was appointed by the American Minister Acting Consul at Rio Grande, a post he filled for a year in the absence of the incumbent.

Shortly before Dr. Cornwall's arrival in Brazil, that country had been the scene of a Revolution, but during his stay it was peaceful and well-governed, exhibiting a marked contrast to the other South American countries. It the neighboring Republic of Uruguay especially there was a chronic state of revolution.

The white population of Southern Brazil was mostly of Portuguese or Spanish extraction, with a flourishing colony of Germans at Porto Allegre, and a few Americans in the important cities. They were many negro slaves, but the Indian element was not much in evidence. The climate was mild and in general delightful.

In 1859 Dr. Cornwall visited the United States, coming by way of Europe, where he had spent two years in travel. In 1860 he married and returned to South America, going this time to Buenos Aires. There being no direct steamers, Dr. and Mrs. Cornwall took a sailing vessel and arrived after a voyage of some seven or eight weeks. The disembarkation in the "Outer Roads" is vividly remembered. Carts were driven into the water to receive the baggage from the lighters. The city now so magnificent was then very primitive. River water was sold from carts at 4 cents a bucket. Very brown when bought, it became quite clear after standing a few days in large earthen jars. There was no drainage, but notwithstanding the city had a high reputation for health until 1867 when an epidemic of cholera that lasted for two seasons shook the belief. There were a number of Americans, but more English. It was tedious to wait so long for news of the War. Dr. Cornwall was the only American dentist and the first to introduce the rubber plate. A Revolution the year after his arrival imparted excitement. Dr. and Mrs. Cornwall were not in danger, though Dr. Cornwall was once obliged to prove his foreign citizenship to avoid enforced enlistment.

After six years in Buenos Aires Dr. and Mrs. Cornwall went to Montevideo, where were his old friends, Dr. Bourse and Mrs. Bond, and a few American families. A cholera epidemic and a Revolution occurred. In 1869 Dr. Cornwall found himself able to retire from active

practice and returned to his native place, where he purchased the attractive home where he has since lived so happily with a wife that vies with him in youthfulness and cheerfulness.

Dr. Cornwall has had two daughters, one of whom died in infancy, and a son, Dr. Edward E. Cornwall, now a physician in Brooklyn.

In France it is the great purpose of every young man so to work and to save in the early years of his business life as to be a free man at the age of 40. Dr. Cornwall did not do exactly this, but to gain an honorable independence at the age of 53 and for thirty-two years thereafter to be able to lead a life of cultivated, refined leisure, is a like achievement and privilege that must excite the envy of many a man tied like the galley slave to his oar. We wish for Dr. Cornwall that he may live in happiness still many years and for all our Alumni that they may live as long and as happily.

BENEFACTORS, FRIENDS, ALUMNI, HONORARII.

As Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is neither an Alumnus nor an Honorarius, we give him the place of honor in this record as a Benefactor. Who could tell aright his varied activities and his many deeds of beneficence? It is ground of great pride to the College to have been the object of kindly interest and an important benefaction from a man who is a world-power. The impression produced by the exercise of that power found an amusing illustration a few days ago when in the hearing of the writer two sober, thoughtful and intelligent men discussed the question whether Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan or Napoleon I. was the greater man. Now that debating societies have so long been occupied with the discussion of such questions as the justification of the execution of Charles I., it is a great privilege and a great service by one's world-wide activities to have suggested this new question.

1842 The Rev. Charles Edward Phelps writes on April 9th: "As I am now a Rector *Emeritus*, I amuse myself somewhat in versifying. I still am able to preach and to administer the Holy Offices in my own but still more in neighboring parishes which need supply, and am thankful that I am not yet laid on the shelf. I have two married sons, one the Rector of St. Paul's, Bound Brook, N. J., and three grandchildren. My book of verses, sent to the College Library, tells of my recent European trip. I occasionally see my classmate, Rev. Dr. Gallaudet. He with Mr. Warner and myself are all that are left of '42. I hope soon to see the Quinquennial." Mr. Phelps enclosed two spirited poems, one an Ode for Bishop Scarborough's (Trinity, 1854) Silver Anniversary, Feb. 2nd, 1900, the other an Appeal for the Palisades.—The 79th birthday of Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, L.H.D., D.D., was celebrated in New York on

June 3rd with appropriate recognition of his claims to affection and his great public services. He was born in Hartford, June 3rd, 1822, the son of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, LL.D., a graduate of Yale in 1805, who after studying law for a time and then theology at Andover from 1811 to 1814, in 1814 visited Europe in the interest of the Hartford Institution for Deaf Mutes, which he founded and to the Superintendency of which he had been appointed. Dr. Thomas H. Gallaudet returned in 1816, accompanied by his future zealous and gifted coadjutor Laurent Clerc, and from 1817 to 1830 was in charge of the Institution and thereafter until his death in 1851 one of its Directors.

The noble work for Deaf Mutes of Dr. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet has been worthily continued by two of his sons, the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, of the Class of 1842, and President Edward Miner Gallaudet of the National Deaf Mute College in Washington, of the Class of 1856. The former was a professor in the New York Institution for Deaf Mutes from 1843 to 1858. Taking Holy Orders in 1850, he became in 1852 Rector of St. Ann's Church, New York city, and in it instituted regular services for deaf mutes and their friends. He was made rector emeritus in 1892. In October 1872 he became general manager of the Church Mission to Deaf Mutes. In 1885 he founded the Gallaudet Home for Deaf Mutes on a farm near Poughkeepsie. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet received his degree of D.D. from Trinity in 1862. In 1900 he received the degree of L.H.D. from the National Gallaudet College in Washington, a valuable recognition of life-long services.

President Edward Miner Gallaudet, Trinity 1856, is a younger son of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, having been born in Hartford, Feb. 5th, 1837. President Gallaudet from 1856 to 1857 taught in the Hartford Institution, in 1857 organized at Washington the Columbian Institution for Deaf, Dumb and Blind, in 1864 succeeded in developing from it the Gallaudet College for the Deaf, the only College for the Deaf in the world. President Gallaudet has been president of this institution since 1864 and professor in it of Moral and Political Science since 1865.

He has become A.B., B.S., M.A., LL.D., of Trinity, Ph.D. of Columbian University and LL.D. of Yale. He is the author of a Popular Manual of International Law and of a Life of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet.

A third Trinity Gallaudet, Bern Budd Gallaudet, M.D., of the Class of 1880, a physician in the city of New York and since 1887 a Lecturer in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, is a son of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet.

1848 "Men of Progress of Rhode Island" has the following sketch of Lewis Thomas Downes: "Lewis Thomas Downes, President of the What Cheer and Hope Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, Providence, was born in Waterbury, Conn., July 9, 1824, the son of Anson and Eveline (Welton) Downes. He is a direct descendant in the seventh generation of John Downes, one of the early settlers of New Haven colony, whose first child was born in 1659. Mr. Downes' family is of Anglo-Saxon origin, and has an authentic pedigree from A. D. 1243. His grandfather, great-grandfather and other members of the family took an active part in the early colonial wars and in the Revolution. His early education was obtained at the Cheshire Academy, the Waterbury Academy, and afterwards at the Newtown Academy, in Connecticut. He entered Trinity College, Hartford, and graduated in 1848 with the degree of A. B., receiving that of A. M. in 1851. After graduation he studied law in the office of Judge Francis Parsons of Hartford. He went to Providence in 1855 and soon afterward entered the office of Royal Chapin, wool-dealer and manufacturer. In 1861 he became associated with George W. Chapin in the manufacture of woolen goods, and the firm soon after built the Riverside Mills. Previous to this he had spent some time in Europe, studying the methods and processes of the woolen manufactures in England, France, Belgium, Germany and Austria. This resulted in his introducing into this country several machines and processes in the manufacture of woolen goods, not before known in the United States, among which may be mentioned the Bollette First

Breaker Card Feeder, the first self-operating woolen mules, the Houget double-cylinder gig, now generally known as the Downes gig, as well as several other woolen finishing machines. Among the goods which were first produced in this country at the Riverside Mills, were wool and mohair astrakhans, also worsted coatings and Austrian cloakings in great variety. In 1872 he left the Riverside Mills, and in 1873, with Elisha Harris, organized the What Cheer Mutual Fire Insurance Company, now one of the New England factory insurance companies, and in 1875 he organized the Hope Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and is now President of both companies. Since his connection with the business he has brought into the mutual system upward of $65,000,000 of insurance on manufacturing property. For a great part of his life Mr. Downes has been known as a church musician and organist. Having received a careful musical training as a portion of his early education, under some of the most noted masters of the organ and voice, he has cultivated this taste in several trips abroad by careful study of the music in the most famous cathedrals and churches in Europe, and has done much toward raising the standard of church music in this country, particularly in the Episcopal church. He was for several years a member of the School Committee of Providence and Chairman of the Committee on Music. He is a member of the Advance Club, being one of its Executive Committee and Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Reform. He has also been a member of the Churchman's Club since its organization. In politics he has always been a staunch Republican. In 1857 he married Miss Sarah Chapin, daughter of Royal and Maria T. Chapin; they have had four children: Ellen M., Herbert C., Emma W. and Louis W. Downes, the last now living." Lewis Welton Downes is a graduate of Trinity College in the Class of 1888.

The following note is appended to the sketch:

"DOWNES OF DOWNES AND TAXAL."

The coat of arms on front cover, was used by Roger de Dunes, (also Dounis) Lord of Dounes and Takeshalch (now Taxal), who was living

A. D. 1243; the earliest head of the family, of whom there is any record. The name was spelled Dounis and Dounes, until about the time of Queen Elizabeth when "W" was substituted for "U," and the name was spelled Downes.

"The manor of Taxal was vested for many centuries in the ancient house of Downes, of Sutton Downes and of Overton in Taxal."

Ormerod's History of Cheshire. Page 777.

The College feels deep sympathy in his illness with Mr. Richard William Hart Jarvis, President of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Co., from 1864 to 1897 a Trustee of the College. Mr. Jarvis has recently made the generous gift of $500 to the Samuel Hart Library Fund.

1851 At its meeting on Dec. 4th, the Connecticut Historical Society adopted the following resolution regarding its late President, Dr. Hoadly:

"The Connecticut Historical Society is called upon to record the death of its esteemed and honored President, Charles Jeremy Hoadly, LL.D. Dr. Hoadly was especially fitted for the office which he held by successive unanimous elections for the last six years of his life, as he had been in former years for the office of Corresponding Secretary. Although his interests were by no means restricted to historical and antiquarian studies, yet it was to these and to matters closely connected with them that he mainly devoted himself; and the fruit of many years of patient labor was seen in the stores of accurate knowledge, derived from original sources, which made him the ideal editor of our colonial and early state records, and enabled him to put into accurate form and to answer with precision many questions in regard to our early history. His service of the state, during a period almost unprecedented in length, was marked by much more than official faithfulness; and future generations will be indebted to him for the provision which he made for their needs. The objects of this society were most congenial to his mind; he was constant in his attendance upon its meetings, and did much to encourage its work and further the purposes of its organization. His presence will be missed

by his contemporaries, but the influence of his learning will long remain. The society extends to Dr. Hoadly's family the assurance of sympathy.

SAMUEL HART,
FRANK FARNSWORTH STARR,
W. DE LOSS LOVE,
GEORGE S. GODARD,
J. G. WOODWARD. } *Committee.*"

When the will of Dr. Hoadly was offered for probate, it was found to the surprise of those who had thought of him only as a scholar and the recipient from the State of the small salary of $1,800 per annum, that he had left an estate of $259,000. His example is therefore one not only of profound research but also of careful economy and judicious investment.

Mention is made elsewhere of the gift to the College in accordance with the wishes of Dr. Hoadly by his brother Mr. George E. Hoadley of Lion Gardener's Relation. Mr. Hoadley has also given to the College other documents of inestimable value, inasmuch as they are a great part of its earliest history. Among them is, in the handwriting of Samuel Tudor, the first Treasurer, who was such from 1823 to 1836, the list of subscriptions made for the founding of the College. A touching feature of this list is a number of subscriptions made by citizens in humble circumstances, of goods and of work. It is understood that Mr. Curtis of the Corporation is engaged in the admirable work of preparing a complete list of all the benefactors of the College, with a statement of their contributions. The Tudor list is in this work an inestimable resource. The College Catalogue for 1886-1887 contains a list of the gifts made for the erection of the gymnasium. A similar list appears in an earlier Catalogue.

1854 Hearty thanks are due from present and prospective professors in Trinity College to Mr. William Jarvis Boardman for proposing the resolution quoted in the account of the meeting of the Alumni of the District of Columbia and vicinity.

1855 Frederick S. Stevens, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Connecticut, has appointed the Hon. Luke A. Lockwood, '55, as Chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence. A number of graduates of Trinity College are distinguished members of the Masonic Order, and Mr. Lockwood perhaps the most distinguished of them all.

Mr. Lockwood has favored the Bulletin with a pamphlet entitled "Matter of Affairs of the Town of Greenwich, Connecticut, Report and Recommendations . . . . . Luke A. Lockwood, of Counsel." It contains the report of a thorough investigation of an extraordinary example of town mismanagement, too thorough entirely to please the town. Apropos of the action of the town on the report, a slip enclosed in the pamphlet contains a veritably Aesopic fable, "The Farmer and the Rats," written presumably by Mr. Lockwood.

"A certain farmer had a granary, ten stories high. He put his yearly crop of wheat on separate floors, commencing with the highest, until the last year's crop was put into the first story. For several years he had observed that there seemed to be a loss of wheat, unaccounted for. Finally on the last year he concluded that the rats might be the destroyers, and he called his five sons and told them to investigate the first story, to see if they could find the cause and extent of his loss.

His sons went diligently to work, carrying out their parent's directions, as they understood them, and employed some ferrets and set them to work on the first story.

It so happened that those ferrets found rat holes running from the first story to the stories above and the rats were carrying the wheat from one to the other and destroying much of it.

The sons assuming that their father's wish was not to discover only whether there were rats in the first story, let the ferrets loose—which by instinct followed from floor to floor through the rat holes, until they drove all the rats out of the granary—and then reported their doings to their father.

To their surprise he did not approve of their report; not because they had not discovered the cause and extent of his loss and provided for the protection of his grain, but because he did not direct them to investigate any but the first story.

They replied that the rat holes ran through all the stories and let the grain from each run through and mingle with that on the others, and that they were obliged to go to the very top of the granary to ascertain the true cause and full extent of his loss.

The father replied, "but I did not give you directions to investigate any further than the first story; however, you have done some good work, I do not dispute the facts stated in your report and while I cannot accept it because of your not having authority, I will file it for my future use in case occasion may require. I will, however, adopt all your suggestions to prevent similar loss in the future. You are discharged."

MORAL.

When a parent sets his sons to work to discover the extent and cause of his misfortune, he must be explicit in his instructions, unless he wishes his loyal sons to go, to the best of their ability, to the very bottom of the trouble."

1863 *H.* The Right Rev. the Bishop of Albany preached the sermon Nov. 22nd at the celebration of the 175th Anniversary of the dedication of Trinity Church, Southport, which was also made a celebration of the 199th of the founding in England of the "Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." The *Buena Lid* ('the Good Fight'), the extremely vigorous organ of the Mexican Episcopal Church, kindly sent us by the Rev. Henry Forrester, in its numbers of March and April contains most appreciative notices of the visit of the Bishop of Albany, too early ended from the suffering experienced by him in consequence of the high altitudes.

1863 *H.* It is well that the Alumni and students of the College should know of a very remarkable educational institution, the Hartford Handicraft Schools, in the north part of the city, due to the ever active philanthropy of our Honorarius and Trustee, the Rev. Francis Goodwin. The Hartford Times of Nov. 22nd had this to say about it:

"There are classes in wood-working, iron-working, and horticulture at the school. The buildings, which have just been completed are situated on high ground, north of Albany Avenue, and about half a mile from the Blue Hills trolley line. This location seems especially favorable for a school of this kind, for while it is easily reached from any part of the city, it is still far enough away to obtain beautiful rural surroundings.

The proximity to the city markets is of especial advantage. Situated as it is, less than three miles from the Capitol, the students can not only become familiar with the methods of packing for market, but can visit both the wholesale and retail markets in the city. Being one of the first of its kind in the country the school will doubtless fill a long-felt need in giving a practical training in all the simpler branches of horticulture. It will not only fit the students to take a more lucrative position, which, in itself, would be a paying investment, but with a wider knowledge of nature and her laws, aid in making them better citizens.

The greenhouse is divided so as to furnish suitable temperatures for the different kinds of commercial plants and vegetables. The greenhouse instruction will include the propagation, naming, and principal characteristics of all the common commercial plants and flowers, and the principal vegetables grown under glass.

The orchard instruction will include the setting of the orchard and its care and management. The orchard will contain varieties of all the large and small fruits that can be commercially grown in this section. There will be a nursery, where the different methods of propagation by budding, cutting, layering, grafting, etc., will be taught.

In the gardens connected with the school will be grown all of the garden and market garden crops, as well as a large variety of annual and perennial plants and flowers, thus furnishing an illustration of their growth and treatment.

The proximity to the several parks will enable the students to become familiar with all the principal forest and ornamental trees and shrubs, their growth and care. Special park work will be taken up with a view to fitting the student to fill the ever increasing demand for intelligent help in the parks.

Horticulture, floriculture, botany, forestry, economic entomology, market and landscape gardening will be taught in the classroom and the field. A large proportion of the instruction will be of a practical nature, and the students will be required to become proficient before securing a certificate which will be given at the end of the two years' course to all who have completed it in a satisfactory manner.

The school will also aid in securing positions for graduates when they so desire. The school is co-educational and now open to the public. The only requirements for admission are: to be at least sixteen years of age, and have a certificate of good moral character, and proper qualifications in the English branches.

There are excellent opportunities for self-help, by means of which ambitious and industrious students can pay nearly all their expenses.

The first year will furnish greater opportunities in some respects than will come afterwards, and, owing to its lateness in beginning, the expense will be much less. The first students will also fill the first vacancies in and about the school.

The director of the school, H. D. Hemenway, is well qualified and enthusiastic over the possibilities and future of the school. It will fill a place which the agricultural colleges do not fill. It will be to the horticulturist what the trade school is to the mechanic. It will fit the student to take good positions in a calling in life in which there is a continual and increasing demand."

The College rejoices that the Park Commission, in recognition of his services to the city in general, and especially of his part in the creation of the great and beautiful park system of the city, have decided to call after Mr. Goodwin the South Park. Gratitude in life is better than a monument after death.

1863 In his Annual Report to the Board of Trade, our Trustee, Mr. P. Henry Woodward had this to say of the Reform of a Great Abuse:

"Ten years ago Hartford attacked in earnest the reckless perversion of public funds appropriated to charity. Stirring addresses were made before this body by the Rev. Graham Taylor, D. D., the Rev. John J. McCook and others. At an adjourned town meeting held October 27th, 1890, a committee of five was appointed, which exposed the abuses in detail and published a report so valuable that it is referred to as an authority by university professors. Over $33,000 was then expended annually in outdoor alms, while our beautiful almshouse was surrendered almost exclusively to tramps and vagabonds. The reform thus initiated has never lagged. For the year ended April 1st, 1900, expenditures for outdoor relief fell to $4,511, whereas with the growth of population under the old system, the sum would have risen to nearly $50,000. No one has suffered. On the contrary, hundreds have been lifted out of pauperism to self-help and self-respect. Aside from moral benefits, the reform has already saved our taxpayers $250,000."

The sole author of the remarkable report mentioned was Prof. McCook of the class of 1863, and almost all the suggestions of reform that have resulted so happily were likewise his. These are municipal services never to be forgotten. At the Diocesan Convention held in New Haven, June 11th, Prof. McCook preached an able sermon on "The Decline of Religious Observance in the Family." The Convention voted to print 1200 copies.

1864 *H.* What would Trinity be, if the spirit of the following letter should pervade the American Church!

ELLENBURGH, N. Y., May 6, 1901.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER:—

Please find enclosed a money order for ten dollars to be added to the endowment of Trinity College. My parishes are poor and my income is very limited. The endowment is the strength of the College, the basis on which it stands.

Yours truly,

Silas M. Rogers.

Dr. Smith.

1864 Col. Robert W. Huntington, one of the heroes of the Spanish War, has passed the winter in Rome. He expected to return from Naples May 16th. He is to be congratulated on the election at a very early age for so responsible a position of his son to the presidency of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Co.

1866 On Nov. 22d Dr. Hart spoke at the celebration of the 175th Anniversary of Trinity Parish, Southport, on "The Debt of Connecticut to the Venerable Society." On Dec. 4th he was elected President of the Connecticut Historical Society to succeed Dr. Hoadly of the Class of 1851. Dr. Hart has rejoiced his many friends in Connecticut by declining a call to become Professor of Pastoral Theology in the General Theological Seminary.

1868 Prof. Ferguson in December attended as a delegate of the Connecticut Forestry Association, of which he is Vice-President, the meeting in Washington of the American Forestry Association. It is an open secret that the College is indebted to the generosity of Prof. and Mrs. Ferguson for the opportunity of hearing the Select Preachers of the year.

1869 The Hartford Courant of April 15th, had the following "Tale of Trinity": "Major William M. Pegram of Baltimore, Md., tells a good story illustrating how the nerve developed in the Civil War enabled a young Southerner to defy hazers in a northern college. The story is re-told in the "Sun" of that city.

The young soldier was Joseph B. Cheshire, now Protestant Episcopal bishop of North Carolina. At the close of the war, in which he served with distinguished gallantry, he was but 17 years old. Deciding to enter the ministry, he went to Trinity College, Hartford, taking with him his well-worn gray overcoat and his army revolver.

While alone in his room at the college one evening not long after his arrival, Mr. Cheshire received an unusual number of visitors. One by one students dropped in until nearly a score were in his room. He divined their purpose, but received them courteously. Finally one remarked: I suppose you know what we have come for? At the same time he locked the door and put the key in his pocket While this was going on Mr. Cheshire had backed quietly to his desk. Raising his revolver, he gave the command with military terseness: Unlock the door, file out one by one! The young men, seeing the stripling student suddenly transformed into the trained soldier, knew there was nothing to do but obey the man they had come to humiliate. As the last one left Mr. Cheshire said politely: I hope you have had a pleasant evening, gentlemen. Call again.

No further attempt was made to haze him."

1870 As a rest from his scientific work at Cambridge, England, Prof. Luther has been visiting Switzerland and Italy. The Courant of June 5th prints from him a characteristic letter. He says *inter alia:* "I think we often forget that Italy is one of the youngest of the nations; that in only forty years she has had to do almost all those things whose accomplishment marks the material separation of present civilization from that of the middle

ages. The work that has been done is simply enormous. Cities have been torn down and rebuilt, splendid roads have been constructed, railways and electric tram-lines are reaching in every direction. Except in unhappy Naples these things seem to have been done by the Italians themselves. The towns are well lighted and generally are furnished with an adequate supply of excellent water. Great progress has been made in the hygienic drainage of the principal cities. Traveling is easy and pleasant wherever I have been, though certainly the trains are slow. This, however, helps reconcile one to the rather high price of tickets and to the charge for carrying baggage. The traveler remains so long on the train that he can justly regard a part of the expense as house rent."—At our request "St. Stephen," the parish paper of St. Stephen's Church, Providence, is sent to us. The little paper, the motto of which is *Orans et Laborans*, gives an admirable portraiture of the activities of a great parish all enkindled by the administrative energy of the Rector, the Rev. George McClellan Fiske, D. D.---Mr. Percy S. Bryant has recently argued before the Supreme Court of the United States, an important case involving the conflict of laws.

1872 The Rev. Frederick William Harriman for many years has been and is Secretary of the Diocese of Connecticut.

1875 Judge Joseph Buffington has been toiling for the College with the self-sacrificing devotion of a missionary. With the authority of the United States he forbids specific mention. It is hoped that a future Bulletin may publish the details without incurring the penalties of contempt of a judicial decree.

1876 On the 13th of Jan. the handsome residence on Woodland Street of Colonel William C. Skinner, was seriously damaged by fire. A day or two later his barn was also burned. Colonel Skinner, while rebuilding, has been residing at the Hotel Heublein, except for a three months' trip through Texas, Cali-

fornia and Mexico. The papers of June 13th speak of a projected Fire Arms Trust into which the Colt Company is to enter with Colonel Skinner as its head, former Senator John H. Hall, Vice-president, retiring on account of ill health.

1878 Dr. George Taylor Stewart of the Class of 1878, Chief of Staff of the Metropolitan Hospital, New York City, since 1900, on Jan. 7th was appointed Superintendent of the Bellevue, Fordham, Harlem and Gouverneur Hospitals, as one of the results of investigations by the Commissioner of Charities of alleged abuses under the former Superintendent. Commissioner Keller said of Dr. Stewart:

"I will hold Dr. Stewart solely responsible for the condition of the hospital. He is one of the best hospital superintendents in this country. His appointment has met the unqualified approval of the State Board of Charities, the State Charities Aid Association and the Bellevue Medical Board. I have not yet settled who shall succeed Dr. Stewart as superintendent of the Metropolitan Hospital, which is, I think, to-day one of the neatest and cleanest hospitals in this city.

His policy will be to do things and not to talk only."

Dr. Stewart was born in 1855 in New Milford, Conn. He was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia in 1882. He studied for some time abroad. At one time he was in charge of the surgical service at Trinidad Mine, Mexico. He practised for a brief period in Los Angeles and San Francisco. His first institutional work was in connection with Ward's Island where he stayed until 1890, when he was transferred to the Metropolitan Hospital.

1879 Benjamin Stark, First Lieutenant and Commissary of the 31st Reg. U. S. V., Manila, has been promoted to a captaincy. He was expected to return home with his regiment in April, as the volunteers were to be mustered out by June 30th. His home address is Care of William Molthrop Stark, Esq., New London, Conn.—The Rev. William Edward Potwine is Secretary of the Diocese of Oregon.

1880 In the Alphabetical List of the Living Graduates published in April, 1890, a layman's ignorance prevented the mention of the many and able contributions to legal literature of Henry Campbell Black of Washington. He has written Constitutional Prohibitions, 1887 ; a Legal Dictionary, 1891 ; Judgments, 1891 ; the Law of Intoxicating Liquors, 1892 ; Tax Titles, 1893 ; Constitutional Law, 1897 ; Bankruptcy, 1898.

1881 The Rev. Edward Pearson Newton is Secretary of the Diocese of Colorado.—Alexander Taylor Mason was a member of the Commission appointed by the Governor of New York that recently reported suggestions of amendment to the Charter of New York City.

1882 The Rev. William Walter Webb, D.D., President of Nashotah House, Nashotah, Wisconsin, left New York Jan. 5th on a journey to Egypt and the Holy Land in the company of the Rev. Dr. John Binney and Miss Binney of Middletown.

1883 Professor Richard Burton, of the University of Minnesota, started Dec. 27th on a lecture tour of six weeks through Southern California, where he had engagements in Los Angeles, Pasadena, Riverside, Redlands, Corona, Pomona and San Diego.

The Minneapolis papers state that his university lectures are so popular that one room after another has been outgrown and that it was at last necessary to suspend the course until larger accommodations could be provided. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have recently published a Life of Whittier by Prof. Burton.—John Ridgely Carter, '83, second Secretary of the U. S. Embassy to England, and his wife with Joseph H. Choate, Ambassador, and Henry White, Secretary, were in the galleries of the House of Lords, Jan. 25th, when Lord Salisbury moved the reply to the King's message announcing the death of Queen Victoria.

1884 The work of Prof. Charles McLean Andrews of Bryn Mawr on the Historical Development of Europe has been re-published in England. Allyn and Bacon announce a School History of England by him.

1885 *H* The Rev. Randolph Washington Lowrie, honorary M. A. in 1885, D. D. of St. John's College, Annapolis, in 1889, is curate in a historic rural parish at Deanwood, D. C. He resides in the home of his ancestors, which overlooks the national capital and the two adjacent states. He has made many contributions to the various journals of the Church and has written several books useful for parish needs, and many tracts and tractates. The present President of Trinity was his tutor in 1861. In acknowledging his obligation for that instruction, Dr. Lowrie recently paid a high tribute to the decided and wholesome influence exercised on the lives of many young men by President Smith. Dr. Lowrie is the father-in-law of the Rev. Cornelius G. Bristol, the earnest and eloquent rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd in Hartford.

1885 "S. Herbert Giesy, who is well known in Hartford, is an applicant for one of the assistant attorneyships provided for by Congress for the Spanish claims commission. Mr. Giesy is a son of the late Dr. Samuel H. Giesy, at one time rector of Epiphany Church, who came to Washington from a parish in Norwich. The younger Giesy is a graduate of Trinity College. He is now an attorney and justice in Washington, and occupies a high position at the local Bar. He has been endorsed for appointment on the claims commission by Senators Hawley and Platt, Representative Russell and other members of the Connecticut delegation. He has a liberal endorsement also from the older and responsible judges on the local bench. His chances of appointment are considered bright. The assistant attorneys are paid $200 a month for the time they are actually employed on the business before the commission."—*Washington Letter in the Hartford Courant, March 22d.*

Hiram Benjamin Loomis, like his classmate, William D. McCrackan, is a zealous advocate of the Single Tax. A future number may contain some account of the efforts of Mr. Loomis in the direction of social and political reform.

1886 George Emerson Beers, of the New Haven Bar and Professor in the Law School of Yale University, has a monument to himself on the shelves of the Library devoted to the writings of Alumni in the two stately volumes of his revision of Baldwin's Digest of Connecticut Law.

The first edition of the Digest was published in 1871. In 1882 a supplementary volume was published. Both of these were the personal work of Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, then a leader of the New England bar and Professor in the Yale Law School. Since then Judge Baldwin has been a Judge of the Supreme Court of Errors, President of the International Law Association, and of the American Bar Association.

The volumes formed a syllabus digest, giving the facts of reported cases so fully that a reference to the cases themselves was generally unnecessary. The digest, unlike most similar works which are made by professional book-makers, was the work of a practical lawyer. This advantage can be claimed also for the new edition as the reviser has been actively engaged in practice for a dozen years before the Supreme and other Courts of the State. This daily familiarity with the administration of the law by the courts whose decisions are reported and digested, is something which the professional book-maker—however able—is bound to lack. The revision is contained in two volumes, under an alphabetical arrangement and includes all decisions so far as reported of the State and Federal Courts sitting within the State from Kirby's Reports (published in 1789—the first printed volume of reports in this country) to date.

The bar and the public have recognized the learning, industry and care of this revision by Mr. Beers, as they have long recognized those qualities in the earlier edition.

Clarence Griffin Child, Ph. D. Johns Hopkins 1895, who has been a lecturer on English Literature in the University of Pennsylvania since 1896, has been non-resident lecturer in Anglo-Saxon at Bryn Mawr during the present year. Ginn & Co. announce in the Publications of the University of Pennsylvania a monograph by Dr. Child on Palatalization in the Old English dialects.—The Rev. Hermann Lilienthal several times during the winter preached with great acceptance in Trinity Church, Hartford.

1887 The name of the law firm of Edward Cullen Niles has been changed from Sargent and Niles to Sargent, Niles and Morrell. Mr. Niles has been building a house on School St., Concord, N. H. He is a member of the Concord Common Council, and of the Executive Committee of the State Bar Association, and is Chairman of the Special Committee of that Association to report upon the desirability of amendments to the statute laws of the State.—Frederick E. Haight, Vice-President of the Alumni Association, and a constant worker for the College, was in Jacksonville, Florida, immediately before the recent great fire. Mr. Haight and the College are congratulated upon his happy escape.

1888 The Rev. Francis Chetwood Wainright of Windsor Locks, preached the sermon at the meeting of the Hartford Archdeaconry in Trinity Church, Jan. 10th.

1889 Andrew Ellicott Douglass, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society of England. He spent five years with the Harvard observatory, two years of this time at the Harvard astronomical station at Arequipa, Peru. Since 1894 he has been associated with Percival Lowell in observations principally of Mars at the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona, where he now is. Mr. Douglass has sent to the Library a monumental volume

recording the work of the Observatory, the authorship of which is in great part his.---Prosser Hall Frye became Adjunct Professor of English in the University of Nebraska in 1899.

1890 The Bulletin acknowledges with thanks a copy of the eloquent sermon preached at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, N. Y. City, Jan. 27th, "In Memory of Her Majesty Victoria," by the Rev. John Williams, M. A. The text was Prov. 31 : 29, "Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all."—The Rev. George Winthrop Sargent, M. A., S. T. B., Rector of St. James' Church, Fall River, Mass., was married on Monday, January 14th at the Church of the Incarnation, New York City, to Miss Anna Henrietta, daughter of Mrs. Louis Scheither.—Dr. John Butler McCook has been appointed Medical Director of the College and has already rendered most efficient service in the medical examination of the students and in his sanitary recommendations.—The Rev. Elias Boudinot Stockton, some time a member of the Class of 1890, completed the regular course of the General Theological Seminary in 1897 and received the degree of B. D. in 1898. On the occasion of a recent visit to the College he gave at request the following details: Assistant master Quebec High School, Quebec, Canada, 1890–1891; Assistant master, Kemper Hall, Davenport, Iowa, 1891–1892; Private tutor, St. Paul, Minn., 1892–1893; General Theological Seminary, New York City, 1893–1897; Ordained deacon, June 13, 1897, in S. Chrysostom's Chapel, New York City, by the Rt. Rev. Ellison Capers, D. D., acting for the Bishop of New York; Missionary in charge of S. Mary's, New Carlisle, Indiana, 1897; Ordained Priest Nov. 30, 1897, in Grace Church, Detroit, Mich., by the Rt. Rev. John Hazen White, D. D., then Bishop of Indiana; Missionary of the City Missionary Society of New York City, 1898; Rector of S. James Church, Goshen, Ind., 1898–1899; Missionary at Trinity Church, Winooski, Vermont, 1899–1901; Married June 26, 1899, in S. James Church, Goshen, Indiana, to Miss Caroline Abbott of that place; One daughter born, Aug. 31, 1900; present address care Mrs. Richard C. Stockton, 7 Bank Street, New York City.

1891 Katharine, the youngest child and only daughter of David Van Schaack, died of diphtheria on Tuesday, December 11. The second child, Bulkeley, and Mr. and Mrs. Van Schaack were themselves stricken with the same disease but soon recovered.

Mr. Van Schaack justified his election as Secretary of the Alumni Association by conceiving the plan of securing from the N. E. Traffic Association reduced rates for graduates returning to Commencement. Circulars to the Alumni were ordered to be printed and to be sent to the College Treasurer for mailing, but the printing office overlooked the matter. The plan can be carried out next year. —Dr. Edward R. Lampson was taken ill with diphtheria while attending Mr. Van Schaack's family, but is now well.---Dr. Victor Cox Pedersen was on the 21st of February, 1901, appointed by the Board of Managers of the Vanderbilt Clinic, New York City, assistant in the Department of Surgery.—The Rev. Charles Herbert Young is Secretary of the Diocese of Nebraska.

1892 Charles E. Taylor published in *The Hartford Courant* of Nov. 29th, an entertaining story of a Thanksgiving dinner eaten on the Great Wall of China in company with his classmate, Thomas McKean, Jr., the donor of $500 per annum for ten years to the Special Library Fund.—Clarence L. Hall has been obliged to resign his Chicago position on account of health, and is now residing at 61 Wethersfield Avenue, Hartford.—T. Welles Goodridge, secretary of the Electric Vehicle Company closed his office in Hartford May 18th, and hereafter will be permanently located at the head offices of the company, No. 100 Broadway, New York. This change is made in pursuance of the recent policy of the company in concentrating its executive offices in New York, while continuing the work in the factory here.—Thomas Langdon Elwyn was married April 15th, at Grace church, Baltimore, to Sallie Natalie Jenness, sister of Dr. and Mrs. Cary Breckinridge Gamble, Jr.

1893 James Cullen, Jr., is Secretary and Treasurer of the Ice Delivery Co., 45 and 46 Perin Building, Cincinnati. —Henry Hubbard Pelton, M. D., was married on Wednesday, April 10th, at St. George's Church, Newburgh, N. Y., to Nathalie, daughter of Mrs. William Homer Smith. The residence of Dr. and Mrs. Pelton will be 66 E. 77th St., New York.—William Bowie of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey is now engaged in surveys in Alaska.—At the meeting of the Connecticut Historical Society on Dec. 4th Luke Vincent Lockwood was elected a member.

1894 Howard Trescott Greenley entered the École des Beaux Arts as a student of architecture in Nov. 1897. He won Dec. 1, 1900, after gaining many prizes, the diploma, which authorizes him to call himself Architecte diplomé par le Gouvernement français. Mr. Greenley completed the course in a shorter time than any predecessor in the School. He is now with George Hill, Architect and Engineer, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Mr. Greenley's counsel must be sought in conjunction with that of our other architects, Mr. J. Cleveland Cady and Mr. W. C. Brocklesby, when the College, as it certainly will in time, continues the building of the Quadrangles. The stately Church is even now in sight at the end of a somewhat long pecuniary vista. It has been proposed to ask Mr. Greenley at some time to give to the students a talk on Student Life Abroad and its Different Aspects.—The engagement is announced of Robert Prescott Parker to Miss Ruth Whitmore of Hartford.—In his eloquent sermon before the College on Feb. 17th the Rev. Dr. Van De Water held up as examples of Christianity in action General Gordon and the Rev. Robert Lewis Paddock, M. A., Vicar of the Pro-Cathedral in New York City, of the Class of 1894 in Trinity College, whose struggle with Captain Herlihy of the New York Police inaugurated the recent movement for reform. The papers of June 12th state that Herlihy has been indicted. Mr. Paddock's great work of which mention was made in the Bulletin for April, 1900, goes on apace.

1895 Edward Frederick Burke, of Orange, N. J., was married Jan. 9th, in Trinity Church, Hartford, to Miss Madeline Forrest.—The Bulletin has received an interesting circular describing a cycle tour for boys through Europe, from July 1st to Sept. 15th, under the auspices of Harvey Emerson Taylor, non-gr. '95, Head Master of the Rectory School, New Milford, Conn.—Dr. Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright, recently of St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, is now Chief Surgeon of the Moses Taylor Hospital in Scranton, Pa. He was married May 31st, in the Presbyterian Church, Englewood, N. J., to Miss Jessie Bell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Eldon Hart.—Ernest DeKoven Leffingwell is with the Baldwin-Ziegler Polar Expedition, and expects to be absent three years. He will have charge of astronomical, surveying, magnetic and similar work. He hopes to be able to collect some objects for the Trinity Museum.—The philanthropic work of David Willard in the reformation of young criminals has recently received wide-spread attention and commendation in the journals of the country, notably in the N. Y. Evening Post, the N. Y. Sun, the N. Y. Press, the N. Y. Herald and the Literary Digest. That work is so peculiar, so commendable and so successful that we quote at length two articles regarding it. The N. Y. Evening Post of March 9th had the following:

"For the last two months the judges of the Court of Special Sessions have adopted what is known as the "probation system" in dealing with juvenile offenders who have been convicted of petty offenses. These judges declare that it settles effectually the difficulty hitherto experienced in treating the cases of young men convicted of a minor offense, without sentencing them to the degradation of a city prison or penitentiary, with its accompanying dangers.

The "probationary" system as adopted by the judges of this court is to parole all offenders between the ages of 16 and 21 for one month in the custody of David Willard, a young man who is devoting himself to "settlement" work among poor boys in the lower East Side. Mr. Willard is a teacher in the Tombs prison, and in various

ways his work has been brought to the attention of the judges, who rely upon his judgment in the cases of boys and young men. While the prisoners are on parole Mr. Willard inquires into the antecedents and environments in each case, and submits a report of his findings to the judges. When the date of the boy's parole expires, Mr. Willard appears in court. If he thinks that the boy is not inherently bad, or that he can be reclaimed, he so reports, and asks that the prisoner be released under suspended sentence.

The chances are that Mr. Willard may be able to report that he has secured employment for the offender; at all events the judge knows that a careful watch will be kept on the boy in future, and he almost invariably releases the prisoner as requested.

Before the prisoner is released on parole the judge informs him that the ultimate decision in his case rests entirely with the results of Mr. Willard's investigation, and instructs him to report to Mr. Willard once a week, or as often as he may direct.

Mr. Willard said to-day that he very seldom had any difficulty in keeping track of the boys. "They understand that the judge's sentence will depend largely on my report," he explained, "and lose no opportunity of letting me know that they are keeping straight and are not getting into mischief. One boy, who seemed especially anxious to impress upon me his intention to reform nearly pestered me to death. He kept coming to report at all hours of the day and night, three or four times each day. He became such a nuisance at last that I literally had to chase him off to work. He is doing well now and will prove a useful citizen.

"I have investigated between seventy-five and one hundred cases so far, and in a vast majority have recommended that the boys be given a chance to reform. Most of them were convicted of small offenses, such as stealing brass or lead pipe. They hardly realized the gravity of their offenses until they were convicted. If some of them were sent to prison or the penitentiary, the consequences might be disastrous for them. Association with hardened criminals is almost

always fatal to the character and future of the class of boys that come into my charge."

Even when the boys are sent to prison on Mr. Willard's report, they seldom bear him any grudge. In their vernacular, they recognize that they have had "a square deal." When they return to the city, Mr. Willard looks for them, and tries to get them employment in some business where they will be subject to no temptation. "I never recommended a boy who has once been convicted, to a position of any trust," he said. "They must take a low place at first, and earn their employer's confidence by their own work and efforts."

Mr. Willard was in Chicago last fall, and while there investigated the probation system which is employed by the courts in the case of children under sixteen years old, cases that would be treated by the Gerry Society in New York. "I thought the system could be worked with my boys," he said, "and it seems that I was right."

Judge Holbrook expressed his approval of the probation system and of Mr. Willard's work in the highest terms to-day. "There is every prospect that this system is going to accomplish a vast amount of good," he said. "In a mouth or two, when we get over the experimental stage, we can speak with more authority on the subject, but at present I can say that it promises great results. The most important thing about the system is that we need not send youthful offenders at an impressionable age to associate with hardened criminals in our prisons and penitentiaries, to the utter ruin of their characters. Mr. Willard makes very careful investigations. We can rely upon his judgment, and so far the results are most encouraging.

"One batch of reports showed that forty-five prisoners had been paroled. Of these forty-two were reported upon favorably and released on suspended sentence. The three who had no favorable reports were sent to the city prisons or penitentiaries. That record speaks for itself. In many of the cases reported favorably we can safely look for complete reformation without the individual having been subjected to the degrading influence of contact with hardened criminals. The prospects I consider most encouraging."

Mr. Willard's work is done without salary. Besides his investigating work he has a little house on Chrystie Street which he has fitted up with eight small bedrooms, where he houses eight friendless orphan boys. As soon as he can find work for one of his "family" as he calls them, and the boy is self-supporting, he must "hustle" for himself and make room for another boy.

When he has room Mr. Willard sometimes takes some of his paroled prisoners into his house, but he does not often have room. The house is supported by voluntary subscriptions. Sometimes the subscriptions do not come as numerously or as largely as are necessary, and then, as Mr. Willard expresses it, "we have to 'hock' some of our goods at the nearby pawnshop until things look brighter. We have dark days as well as bright ones in my family."

The following article is from the N. Y. Press of March 22nd: "Many persons of wealth and social prominence called on David Willard in the Children's House, No. 129 Chrystie street, yesterday afternoon. Even with the directions printed on the back of the at home cards, "Take Third or Madison avenue cars to Broome street, walk one block east to Chrystie street and turn north," it was not easy to find the house which Mr. Willard has made the centre of an original work.

The committee of women interested in the project consisted of Miss Anna Deas Duane, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Samuel C. Van Dusen, Miss Laura Jay Edwards, Mrs. George Griswold and Mrs. William Miller Leeper, and they assisted Mr. Willard in receiving and in explaining to those unfamiliar with it the character and purpose of the enterprise.

The exterior of the house is commonplace and is differentiated from others in the shabby neighborhood only by a slight advantage in the way of neatness and cleanliness, but inside the atmosphere is refined and uplifting. There is nothing expensive anywhere, but the rugs and the furniture are in excellent taste and there are books and pictures of a kind not common in Chrystie street.

Here is the home where Mr. Willard receives his boys whom he seeks to rescue from the evil results of unfavorable environment and inspire with the desire to become useful citizens. For four or five years he has had the school in the Tombs, where he gathers the boys about him day after day and interests them in subjects which tend to give them new views of life.

For two years he has had this East Side house, which furnishes accommodations for boys' clubs and headquarters for the boys who have been arrested for crimes and misdemeanors of various degrees and are turned over to him by the courts. They are placed on probation, and he becomes responsible for them.

Some of them live in their own homes, but are under his supervision. For others he finds suitable boarding places, and a few he shelters beneath his own roof. He finds work for them, and tries to surround them with the influences best calculated to turn them from evil courses and awaken in them a spirit of worthy ambition. He is responsible for about eighty boys between the ages of 16 and 21 years who have been committed to him by the courts. Although it is not to be expected that all will turn out well, a surprisingly large number of the boys who have come under his control have given a good accounting.

The work is dependent for support on voluntary contributions and donations will be received gratefully by Miss Laura Jay Edwards of No. 11 West Forty-seventh street, chairman of the committee. The house will be open for visitors again today from 4 to 7 p. m."

The Rev. Samuel Harrington Littell of Wuchang, China, had in The Spirit of Missions for November an account of " The Retreat from Wuchang," dated July 29, 1900, which shows the danger of that time. That matters are at present quiet and Mr. Littell's work advancing happily is proved by later letters to his family. A vacation school for the native day-school teachers and catechists had been started. Mr. Littell says: "We, who at best are so short of words in Chinese, are to attend, plan, suggest, and impress these native teachers with the fact

that there are one or two matters of importance connected with the outer world which have not yet found their way into their craniums, and that there are one or two places in the world, outside of Wuchang and Hankow, out of Hupeh Province, and even, strange to say, out of China. We do not want them to labor under the impression that rivers spring from the earth's perspiration, nor that the world revolves around the Middle Kingdom! If one could only get right down into the innermost thoughts and ideas of a Chinaman, what an interesting time he would have! "Alice in Wonderland" would not be in it with the real beliefs and conceptions of nature and of the universe in the stomach of a Chinese, where the mind is placed, he thinks."

That matters are at present perfectly quiet and Mr. Littell's work in Wuchang advancing most happily is shown by recent letters.

1896 In recognition of the merit of his paintings of Tunisian subjects, the Bey of Tunis has invested Louis Potter with the decoration of an officer of the Nishan el Iftikhar, or 'Order of Renown.' Mr. Potter is a sculptor as well as a painter. A group in bronze by him has just been purchased by Tiffany & Co. —Edward Wanton Robinson was married June 19th, at St. Paul's Church, Wickford, R. I., to Helena Porter, daughter of Mrs. Philander Jenckes Thomas.—Walter Wood Parsons was married June 5th, at All Saints' Church, Great Neck, L. I., to Miss May Hall Childs, daughter of Mr. Harris C. Childs.

1897 *H* Charles R. King, LL.D., of Andalusia, Pa., who died April 5th, on Feb. 7th wrote the following:

"Rev. G. Williamson Smith, D. D., LL. D.

My Dear Dr. Smith:

Will you kindly present for me the amount of the enclosed cheque, $1,000, to the Trustees of Trinity College for the endowment fund of that Institution to be securily invested, so that the income arising from it may be used in such ways as the Trustees may deem best.

I have never ceased to thank them for the honorary degree they conferred upon me, as I have understood, for the publication of the interesting historical matter contained in the "Life and Correspondence of Rufus King," and ask the Trustees to accept this donation as an evidence of my grateful acknowledgment of their most unexpected approval of the value of that work.

For yourself, my dear Doctor, I shall always feel sincere esteem, the result of a valued friendship of many years' duration.

Faithfully yours,

CHARLES R. KING."

1897 *H* The Right Rev., the Bishop of Connecticut, delivered in December the Baldwin Lectures at the University of Michigan, which have since been published. Further mention is reserved.

1897 The Rev. Herbert Bickford Pulsifer has charge of St. Matthew's Church, Union City, Pa.—The Rev. William Albert Sparks has moved to Presque Isle, Me., where he is in charge of St. John's Church. He also has charge of Emmanuel Church, Ashland.—The Rev. William Taylor Walker, whose address remains 143 State St., Portland, Me., is in charge of Christ Church, Biddeford. He has recently been so ill, that his friends have despaired of his life. We trust that he is now better.—Robert Sythoff Starr, who received his degree of M. D. June 12th at Columbia, has been appointed to the Staff of the Hartford Hospital as assistant for two years. —The Rev. Walton Stoutenburgh Danker was ordained to the priesthood on March 3rd in Trinity Church, Bayonne, N. J., his father the Rev. Albert Danker, Ph.D., of Boston, preaching the sermon. The Bayonne Times of March 7th had a picture representing father and son standing side by side, and a full account of the ordination. Mr. Danker is Curate in charge of Trinity Chapel, Bayonne.

A letter on Officers' Wives as a Civilizing Influence in Manila in the Brooklyn Eagle in March had this reference to the mother of 2nd Lieut. John Henry Page, Jr., Trinity '97 :

"The wives of the American officers find abundant amusement and occupation—those who keep house in overseeing the ménage, and the others in various kinds of charitable and philanthropic work. They have been indefatigable in assisting the nurses in the hospitals, organizing sewing clubs where articles necessary for the comfort of the sick and wounded are made. They contribute both the material and the work and have done much in an unobtrusive and quiet way. One of the foremost women in work of this sort has been Mrs. Page, the wife of Colonel H. Page, of the Third Infantry. She has been a devoted visitor to the hospitals, going the rounds daily. In addition to this, she is and has been a mother to the young wives of the officers of her husband's regiment, advising, aiding and helping them as only a woman of her warm and sympathetic nature and her long experience in army life could do. When they are ill, she is in readiness for an emergency and is personally interested in whatever good fortune may be vouchsafed them. She is the best type of the "army woman," one in whom self-sacrifice and devotion to others has become second nature."

1898 A daughter, Aurora E. Carter, was born Jan. 14, 1901, to Julian Stuart and Aurora H. Carter. Mrs. Carter died within a few days at their home at Wissahickon Heights, Pa. The Rev. Jacob Leroy of '69 and his wife were able to do much in comfort and aid in this time of sorrow. Mr. Carter and his child are now at his home in Baltimore, 1212 Eutaw Place.—Frederick Earle Buck is in charge of the parish at Broad Brook, Conn. He was ordained June 5th in Middletown.—Morgan Rouse Cartwright has changed his Washington address to 1,101 Fourteenth St., N. W.—Rev. Henry Rutgers Remsen will be assistant during the coming year to the Rev. J. Lewis Parks, D. D., Rector of Calvary Church, New York City.—Woolsey McAlpine Johnson has finished the work he intended to submit as his Göttingen thesis and sent it to Prof. Nernst of Göttingen. The subject is "The Electrolytic Oxidation of a Porous Copper

Plate in Alkaline Solutions." The treatise will appear in a German scientific periodical. Mr. Johnson is now a special student in the Mining Department of the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard. He recently addressed the Physico-Chemical Society of Harvard University on "Solid Solutions at High Temperatures." He intends to go to the West in the summer to engage in practical mining work. His Cambridge address is 43 Irving Street.—Walter Beardslee Wildman has been living at 239 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, where he has been engaged in private tutoring.—William Morris Austin was married to Miss Pauline Dexter Foss, April 10th, in the First Congregational Church, Malden, Mass.—Edward Schofield Travers was ordained in Middletown June 5th. He has accepted a call to Grace Parish, New York City, as an assistant to the Rev. William R. Huntington, D. D., and will take up work at Grace Chapel July 1st. His New York address will be 417 E. 13th St.---Albert Morey Sturtevant, who received his B. A. at Harvard in 1898 will receive his M. A. there at the coming Commencement. He has been appointed Instructor in Germanic Languages in the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale.

The Class of '98 will hold a Triennial Reunion during Commencement Week.

1899 We are informed by Mr. Hornor of 1900, that his associate in the employ of the N. Y. Shipbuilding Co., at Camden, N. J., Ernest Albert Rich of '99, has become "Iron and Steel Storekeeper" for the company, "a position of no little importance, requiring a direct inspection and handling of all material for the ships now being built by the company." The Bulletin is indebted to Mr. Hornor for a copy of the Philadelphia Public Ledger of March 14th, with an article on Camden's Great Shipbuilding Plant. The article has a striking portrait of Henry G. Morse, the President of the Company, father of Morse of 1899, and pictures of the enormous buildings as seen from the river and from Delaware Avenue. The article mentions among the Consulting En-

gineers " Dr. William L. Robb, of Hartford, Conn., who has had wide experience in electrical engineering connected with trolley lines, power plants and Government work." Besides Hornor of 1900 and Rich of '99, Onderdonk of '99 is in the employ of this great company.---Elton Gardner Littell went abroad in May to pursue for a time his medical studies in Germany.---The Rev. Cranston Brenton, who was ordained at Middletown, June 5th, was married June 19th to Elizabeth Alden, daughter of Mrs. Jonathan S. Curtis.

1900 *H* On January 15th, our Trustee and Honorarius in 1901, Mr. P. Henry Woodward, as Secretary of the Hartford Board of Trade submitted to that body his customary exhaustive account of progress in Hartford during the previous year. The Bulletin is indebted to him for a copy. Under the head Broadening Educational Opportunities Mr. Woodward made full mention of those offered by our Hall of Natural History.

1900 Percy Leon Bryant, recently on the staff of the Hartford Times is now in New York City where his address is 400 W. 57th St. He is in the office of the Metropolitan Traction Co.—David Louis Schwartz has the profound sympathy of the College in the sudden death of his father, the Rev. David Louis Schwartz, Rector of All Saints' Church, Lakewood, N. J., who was stricken with apoplexy while playing golf at Lakewood.—James Watson Bradin, Jr. is in New York City, at 137 East 21st St. Mr. Bradin is with Mr. Bryant in the offices of the Metropolitan Traction Co.---James Riedell Tucker, Principal of the East Hartford High School, M. A. for graduate work in 1900, gave recently in East Hartford for the purpose of buying pictures for his school an interesting and pecuniarily successful lecture upon his European travels during the last summer.

1902 Herbert Stanley Bradfield, non-grad. 1902, is now connected with the Magnus Metal Co., 248 Cedar Street, New Haven, Conn.

NECROLOGY.

1852 *H* The Rev. Edward Mills Pecke, who received the honorary degree of M. A. in 1852 died Feb. 15, 1898, at Verbanck, N. Y., aged 70.

1855 Of George Smith Devendorf, of Amsterdam, N. Y., who died July 10, 1900, we have received the following notices taken from the Amsterdam newspapers: "George Smith Devendorf, a prominent and well known lawyer of this city, died at his home on Division street at six o'clock Tuesday evening, July 10th. Four years ago last April he sustained a stroke of paralysis while engaged in the trial of a law case. Though he recovered somewhat from the effects of the stroke, he continued an invalid. His devoted wife was untiring in her loving care and attention to him and proved a veritable ministering angel to him during his long illness. For the past four years his kindly face has been a familiar sight to passers by on Division street as he sat in an easy chair at a front window of his residence. Of late he had failed gradually, and about eleven o'clock Tuesday morning sustained a second stroke of paralysis. He became unconscious at 1 o'clock and peacefully breathed out his life at 6 o'clock.

Mr. Devendorf was the son of the late Dr. Charles Devendorf, who for many years was one of Amsterdam's leading physicians.

George S. Devendorf was born in the village of Port Jackson, now the fifth ward, Jan. 25, 1835. He was graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., Aug. 14, 1855. He was admitted to the bar Sept. 15, 1858, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Amsterdam, being for a long time associated with the late Judge S. P. Heath. During Judge Heath's term of office as county judge and surrogate, from 1872 to 1878, he was surrogate's clerk. He was afterwards elected

justice of the peace of the old town of Amsterdam and served in that capacity until Amsterdam became a city in 1885. He was also police justice of the village of Amsterdam. He was a candidate for the first recorder of the city of Amsterdam in 1885, but was defeated by the late John Stewart. In politics he was a Republican and was prominent in the councils of his party. He was married to Emily V. Young, Jan. 20, 1863.

Mr. Devendorf was possessed of a fine legal mind and a retentive memory, and was well versed in law. He was especially good as a counselor. He was an extensive reader, and possessed a complete file of all the Amsterdam dailies from the date of their publication. He had a genial manner and a kindly heart and was very popular with all classes. The children to whom he was very kind, all loved him. His death will be sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends. He is survived by Mrs. Devendorf and one brother, Dr. Charles A. Devendorf, of Detroit, Mich.

"The funeral of Counselor George S. Devendorf was held from his late residence, No. 38 Divison street, at three o'clock on the afternoon of July 13th, and was largely attended. The Rev. E. T. Carroll, Rector of St. Ann's Episcopal church, officiated. The old choir of St. Ann's Church, sang "Abide With Me," and "De Profundis." At the grave they sang "I Heard a Voice from Heaven." The music of the first mentioned hymn, together with the last named, are compositions by Mrs. Devendorf. The bearers were members of the Amsterdam City Bar Association, which organization attended in a body.

"The committee of members of the Amsterdam Bar Association appointed to draft resolutions upon the death of the late George Smith Devendorf have prepared the following:

"Resolutions of respect upon the death of George Smith Devendorf, Esq.:

Whereas, The Bar Association of the City of Amsterdam has lost its oldest member in the death of George Smith Devendorf, whose long residence in this community connected the lawyers of the present day

with those of a past generation, and whereas the members of the Association regard with sadness the severing of their personal relations with an old-time associate.

Resolved, That they hereby record their appreciation of him as a man of marked individuality and strong traits of character. Scrupulously honest and honorable, outspoken in his views, and of a social disposition, he had many staunch friends, who will long remember him with unfeigned affection.

Resolved, That in his death the city has lost one of its landmarks, a citizen who took a deep interest in all that concerned its welfare, and who as a public official discharged his duties with fidelity.

Resolved, That the Bar Association extends the sympathy of its members to his sorrowing widow and devoted helpmeet, and that a copy of these resolutions be published in the local newspapers.

Dated, Amsterdam, N. Y., July 19, 1900.

EDWARD P. WHITE,
GEORGE C. STEWART,
A. B. FLANSBURG,
} *Committee.*"

1855 "DR. GEORGE CYPRIAN JARVIS, one of the most widely known physicians and surgeons in the State, died at his residence, No. 98 High street, Hartford, on the night of Tuesday, May 7th, at 10:20, from pneumonia, which had developed within a few days. Dr. Jarvis was the subject of an operation for cataract of the eye, during the preceding week, Drs. S. B. St. John and Oliver C. Smith having the operation in charge. It proved to be successful, but subsequently pneumonia set in with fatal results.

Dr. Jarvis was born in Colebrook, Connecticut, April 24, 1834. He was the son of Dr. George O. Jarvis, who, with his wife, died in Portland in 1875. Dr. George O. Jarvis was a leading physician in his day. In 1845 he was awarded a gold medal by the Society for the Promotion of Arts and Sciences in England, receiving the recognition from the hands of Prince Albert, the husband of Queen Victoria. Dr. George C. Jarvis was educated at the military academy in Norwich, Vt., and in Trinity College, where he spent two years, leaving the

college in 1853. The degree of A. M. was conferred on him in 1895. He studied medicine with Dr. J. Marion Sims of New York and completed his course in the medical department of the University of New York, receiving the degree of M. D. in 1861. He began the practice of his profession in Stamford, but soon afterward entered the Union army as assistant surgeon of the First Battalion, Connecticut Cavalry. He was commissioned in December, 1861. In October, 1862, he was appointed surgeon of the Seventh Connecticut on recommendation of General Hawley, then in command of the regiment. He was recently granted a pension of $50 per month by special act of Congress. General Hawley has been one of Dr. Jarvis' strongest personal friends since the war days. After becoming surgeon of the Seventh, he was made a member of General Alfred H. Terry's staff and was the operating surgeon in the First Division of the Tenth Corps. He was the chief operating surgeon at the assault on Fort Fisher. His service in the army was of the highest order and won for him the highest respect and admiration. He was the superintending surgeon at Wilmington, N. C., when the Union prisoners of war were received from the Confederate lines, coming from Charleston, Florence and Andersonville. General Hawley was in command. Not far from 8,000 prisoners were received. During the siege of Morris Island in 1863, Dr. Jarvis was one of the volunteers for a midnight assault. He was a man of great personal courage and gallantry, and was the idol of the men identified with him in the field.

After the war Dr. Jarvis returned to this State and settled in this city. He established an extended practice here. In consultation his skill and counsel were invariably relied on by his associates. He performed his first operation for appendicitis in July, 1877, and in the next eleven years performed the operation thirty-two times, with success in twenty-eight cases. The first successful operation in ovariotomy in this city was performed by Dr. Jarvis. He devised an operation for the permanent cure of inguinal hernia and performed the operation successfully in a number of cases. He was connected for years on

Asylum street with Dr. C. W. Chamberlin, a physician of noted attainments. The two men occupied a foremost place in the medical practice of the city. Some years after the death of Dr. Chamberlin, he purchased the residence of Dr. Steven, whose death had taken place here, and had since resided on High Street.

Dr. Jarvis was appointed examining surgeon for the pensions in this city in 1869 and when the board of surgeons was organized was appointed the president, a position which he held until 1884. For six years he was a member of the examining committee for conferring degrees at the Yale Medical School. In 1870 he was appointed visiting surgeon at the Hartford Hospital and for several years had been a member of the consulting staff of the hospital. He was a member of the Connecticut State Medical Society, the Hartford County Medical Society, the Hartford City Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He was a member of Robert O. Tyler Post of the Grand Army and of the Loyal Legion. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to all of the Scottish Rite bodies in the city. He was member of St. John's Lodge, F. and A. M., and of Washington Commandery, Knights Templar. He was knighted June 17, 1892, under the eminent commandership of H. B. Philbrick, now of the General Assembly from this city.

Dr. Jarvis was a member of Christ church and one of its leading representatives.

His wife who survives him, was Martha Gillum of Portland, in this State, daughter of George Gillum. They were married February 8, 1866. One daughter, Martha Louise, wife of Dr. Charles E. Taft of this city, and three grandchildren, George Jarvis Taft, Elizabeth Taft and Eleanor Taft, are living. One child died in infancy. Dr. Jarvis leaves one sister Mrs. Nelson Hall of Portland. One brother, Charles Jarvis, died in that town not far from a year ago. The family is descended from William Jarvis of Huntington, L. I.

The funeral of Dr. Jarvis was attended at his home at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 10th. The services were conducted by Rev.

F. W. Harriman of Windsor, assisted by Rev. S. F. Jarvis of Brooklyn, this state. The honorary bearers were Luke A. Lockwood of Riverside, representing the trustees of Trinity College; Dr. George F. Lewis of Collinsville, representing Washington Commandery; General Joseph R. Hawley, representing the Loyal Legion and the Seventh Connecticut Regiment, of which Dr. Jarvis was the surgeon during the war; Dr. Horace S. Fuller, representing the Hartford Hospital; Dr. Oliver C. Smith, Clarence B. Ingraham, John D. Parker and Dr. Charles E. Froelich.

There was a large attendance at the services. The members of the Hartford Medical Society were present in a body, Washington Commandery, Knights Templars, was represented by Eminent Commander Curtis P. Gladding and Past Eminent Commander Philo W. Newton; St. John's Lodge, F. and A. M., by Dr. George R. Miller and Dr. Gideon C. Segur, and Cryptic Masonry by Dr. Frank S. Snow. The interment was at Cedar Hill Cemetery."—*Hartford Times.*

1859 HENRY KNIGHT LEAVER died Feb. 12, 1901, at his home in Washington.

1860 *H* The REV. PETER VOORHEES FINCH, who received the honorary degree of M. A. in 1860, died on Friday, May 3rd, at the home of his son, Dr. E. B. Finch of New York, a graduate of Trinity College in the Class of 1891. Mr. Finch was born in Shrewsbury, N. J., March 19, 1835.

He began his ministry in this state in 1859. He was successively rector of Grace Church, Broad Brook, and the Church of Our Saviour, Plainville; then chaplain of the Sixteenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers; and in 1863-64 rector of St. James' Church, West Hartford. From 1864 to 1871 and from 1879 to his death he had been rector of St. James' Church, Greenfield, Mass.

1878 CHARLES HUNTER, M. D., died Jan. 14, 1899, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, aged 42.

1889 "SAMUEL FARMAR JARVIS, JR., of the law firm of Reed, Simpson, Thacher & Barnum of New York, died Friday, June 14th, at his home, No. 180 West Eighty-first street, New York, of pneumonia. He had not been in good health for some time, and was worn out by work over the incorporation of the new locomotive trust of which Samuel R. Callaway has recently become president. Mr. Jarvis was a graduate of Trinity College, class of 1889, and was also graduated at Harvard Law School. He was 34 years old, and was the son of Rev. Samuel F. Jarvis of Brooklyn, in this state. The Jarvis family has a vault in Trinity churchyard, New York city, and it will be opened Wednesday for the first time in fifty years, to receive the body of the young lawyer. Mr. Jarvis was a member of the fraternity of the Delta Psi and of the Calumet Club. He leaves a wife."—*Hartford Courant, June 17th.*

1897 *H* CHARLES R. KING, LL.D. in 1897, a benefactor of the College, died at Andalusia, Pa., April 5th, 1901. It is hoped later to give an account of his life and literary labors.

ADDENDA.

The Honorarii.

1857 The four days' celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of New Canaan began June 16th, with services in the Congregational Church. In the morning Rev. C. M. Selleck of South Norwalk, a distinguished antiquarian and an honorary M. A. in 1857, delivered the historical address in the church.

The Classes.

1884 Richard Henry Warren, choirmaster of St. Bartholomew's, New York, is writing the music for a libretto that Edward Sims Van Zile, '84, is making from one of his recently published novelettes. A prominent New York theatrical manager, who recently heard a part of the opera sung, is very enthusiastic over the lyrics and music. Mr. Warren is one of the most accomplished and promising composers in the country. Mr. Van Zile expects to spend some time with him this summer at his country seat at Chatham, Mass., when they will complete their work together. They hope to have the opera finished early in the fall. The libretto is thoroughly up-to-date, dealing with "expansion," and contains dramatic features of our recent national adventures in the Far East.

ADVERTISEMENTS

SEABURY HALL NORTHAM TOWERS JARVIS HALL

TRINITY COLLEGE

The West Side of the Central Quadrangle in the plans of Burges and Kimball

TRINITY COLLEGE.

THIS ILLUSTRATION shows the principal building of Trinity College, 653 feet long, in the English Secular Gothic style. At right angles with it, on the south, are the Observatory, the new Hall of Natural History, and the Jarvis Laboratories for Chemistry and for Physics. To the north of it are the Gymnasium, houses of the President and Professors, and Chapter Houses of the Fraternities.

Below the College Campus to the east, and within three minutes' walk, is the spacious Athletic Field.

In beauty of situation, healthful conditions of life, and equipment for its special work, the College is not surpassed.

The College has distinct courses in Arts, in Science, in Letters and Science, and in Letters.

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Properly qualified candidates not desiring to pursue the whole studies of any course are allowed as Special Students to pursue certain subjects, receiving certificates of satisfactory work.

The Library contains 42,648 volumes. Generous contributions of the Alumni are making possible a rapid addition to its resources.

A new Reference Reading Room lighted at night by electricity is open not only during the day, but also five evenings of the week.

The Jarvis Chemical and Physical Laboratories have every equipment for the most advanced work.

The new Hall of Natural History contains Biological Laboratories provided with the most most modern appliances.

There are about fifty scholarships for the aid of necessitous students. The three Holland Scholarships, yielding each $600 per annum, are awarded to the three best students in the three lower classes respectively. The Russell Graduate Fellowship of $400 is awarded biennially in the interest of higher graduate study. Prizes to the amount of $500 are also awarded to undergraduates for success in the work of the various departments.

Two examinations for admission are held at the College in each year the first in the week preceding the Annual Commencement, viz: June 21-23, and the second in September, immediately before the beginning of the Christmas Term, September 17-20.

For Catalogues, Examinations Papers, or information, apply to the President or to the Secretary of the Faculty.

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